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ALBANIA STRIDES ON TO PROGRESS

Slow but Unmistakable Advance Made Despite Its Many Handicaps

COMMON LANGUAGE IS BEING DEVELOPED

In Realm of Order Country Is Now One of Safest in Balkans for Travel

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Albania is advancing. Progress is indeed slow but unmistakable. Anyone who regularly visits the country, as the author of the present article does, always sees convincing proof of this.

To appreciate what the leaders of Albania are accomplishing one must compare the country as he finds it today, not to Switzerland or Holland, which have been free for centuries, nor even to Bulgaria, freed 50 years ago, but to what Albania itself was yesterday and the day before yesterday.

The establishment of the independent state of Albania was a most heroic achievement, requiring a vast amount of faith, because Albania had very little to begin with. In the first place, it is extremely poor economically. Undoubtedly it has potential wealth. If well developed, it could afford prosperity to the people which inhabit it. But actually it is desperately poor. It looks like Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

Yet the people of Albania have to find money for roads, schools, bridges, a police force, an army and an administrative corps of judges, officials, prefects and the like. Because they are so poor and so far behind they have special need of large funds for the state, but due to their poverty they can pay infinitely less taxes than other peoples with fewer needs.

Faces Language Task

Besides, the Albanians had no established language. With the rise of nationalism in Europe nations had to make themselves official, generally accepted languages. And Albania is now facing that task.

Then Albanian tradition is disheartening. Albania's economic and political past was not much of an asset. Great landholders held the country in economic subjection, perpetuating poverty, while tribal chiefs and privileged "no-

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School Subsidy Issue in Britain Brings Protest

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 17—A strong protest appeared today from Nonconformists against what is understood to be the Government's proposals for subsidizing denominational schools in order to overcome Roman Catholic opposition to Ramsay MacDonald's bill for raising the school-leaving age from 14 to 15.

Roman Catholics say this bill would place their children at an educational disadvantage since its necessitates heavy outlay upon increased school buildings which denominational institutions would have to bear for themselves, whereas Protestant children generally attend state schools where such outlay falls upon the general taxpayers.

The bill is consequently in jeopardy as the Conservatives think the time is not yet ripe for changing the school-leaving age. To meet this difficulty Sir Charles Trevelyan, Minister of Education, is understood to have suggested giving a grant from public funds amounting to 25 per cent of the cost of reconditioning any denominational school, with a 50 per cent loan for the same. This is now being so strenuously opposed that the question of dropping altogether the school-leaving-age bill has arisen. One reason for the strength of feeling that has been aroused is that the Government already contributes largely to teachers' salaries in the denominational schools.

The Rev. M. E. Aubrey, general secretary, Baptist Union, says Nonconformists are not hostile to the school-leaving age bill but "they will meet with most vigorous opposition any proposals to spend enormous sums of public money without adequate popular control. They adhere to their demand that posts which are paid out of national funds shall not be closed to any of their members of the teaching profession because of their religious convictions. They will resist any measure which might strengthen and establish in new areas a dual system of control and be in effect a huge endowment of sectarian teaching."

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Russo-Turkish Entrance Proves Stiff Problem for Pan-Europe

Prime Ministers Unprepared for Decision on Question at Geneva Conference—Italy and Germany Lead Campaign in Favor of Invitation

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 17—The question whether the proposed European union should include the vast areas of Russia and Turkey sharply divided opinion in the commission studying means of advancing the United States of Europe in a long private debate today.

The trend of the discussions showed that nearly all members of the committee came to Geneva quite unprepared for a political debate of such first-rate importance.

Italy and Germany were protagonists in a campaign to bring Russia and Turkey within the fabric of Pan-Europe, following the sensational introduction of the subject yesterday by the Italian Foreign Minister, Dino Grandi.

Although there is reason to believe that France and Britain are reluctant to invite Russia and Turkey, they saw no available diplomatic means of refusing a combined Italo-German demand.

But the smaller powers, particularly those of the Little Entente, are bitterly opposed to sitting side by side with the Russians. Therefore, Nicholas Titulescu of Rumania became their spokesman and raised an awkward technical point. How, he asked, can Russia and Turkey be invited by this meeting since the Assembly of the League issued the original invitations and is alone capable of issuing additional invitations.

No one offered a satisfactory answer to this question, although it is obvious that if the assemblage, which includes 22 foreign ministers, decides to issue invitations, there is no power capable of stopping them.

Arthur Henderson of Great Britain advanced, perhaps, a more subtle

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GERMANS LEAVE IMPRINT UPON LIFE IN BRAZIL

Immigrants Influence Social and Economic Trend of Adopted Land

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—German immigrants to Brazil, numbering 30,000 and more, have left an indelible imprint in the social, political and economic life of this nation which, 100 years ago, commenced to attract hardy Germans. They settled principally in the southern section of the country where, today, German is spoken almost as much as the native Portuguese language.

Nor has the Germanic imprint upon Brazilian affairs been restricted wholly to sociology. Brazil's history is filled with German names and the present Government boasts several good north Germany Kondors, Wenceslaus and Schieders. The assimilation has been almost completedw through the course of a century as early settlers married into Brazil, adopted this republic as their own and reared their offsprings as Brazilians rather than Germans.

It is a far cry from one century ago, when the first German immigrants arrived in the states of Parana and Santa Catharina and began to give their help in the construction of this great nation. In those days new barriers of isolation had to be crossed, the waste land conquered and civilization brought out of a chaos of virgin forests and tropical undergrowth.

Today the German colonists in Brazil continue to forge constantly into the interior, but their pioneering has largely been done by the earlier German settlers, who, immediately upon establishment in Brazil, gave their aid to forming colonial troop protection, set up educational systems and, in general, contributed largely to the ethnic and economic progress of southern Brazil.

The Germans have taken firm root in this nation by linking themselves with the nationals by blood and by common aspirations toward development of Brazil's natural resources and in the vast labor of progress. Through perseverance, discipline and intense labor these German colonists have developed and established large districts which are considered examples of intensified farming.

Many other German settlers have entered into the commercial life of the nation, their names ranking foremost in the nation's business. True to Germanic traditions, they have settled in communities together, formed their clubs, organized their schools, and maintained close relationship. The "lieders" are proven "bandeirantes," or pioneers, as well as being organizers and disciplinarians.

Jury Fails to Agree in Trial of Ewalds

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—A Supreme Court jury which heard charges of office-buying against George F. Ewald, former magistrate, and his wife, reported today it could not agree and was discharged.

The jurors did not reveal how their vote had stood, but it was understood a majority favored acquittal.

The Ewalds were accused of paying $10,000 to Martin J. Healy, Tammany district leader, through Thomas T. Tommaney, to obtain Mr. Ewald's appointment to the magistracy. The State also contended he had paid $2000 to Dr. Francis M. Schirp of the Steuben Society, German-American organization, to secure his influence.

After the disagreement, defense counsel, Sydney A. Syme, made a sweeping motion for dismissal of all indictments relating to the case, including the charges against Mr. Healy, Mr. Tommaney and Dr. Schirp. Justice Philip J. McCook deferred his ruling at the request of the special prosecutor, Hiram C. Todd.

A similar failure to reach a verdict characterized the two recent trials of Mr. Healy and Mr. Tommaney, who were accused of accepting money from the Ewalds. Dr. Schirp has not been tried.

SUPREME COURT TO BE EMBRACED IN INDIAN PLAN

Final Plenary Session of Round Table Conference Takes Up Reports

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 17—The final plenary session of the Round Table Conference commenced last evening, the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, opening the proceedings by reading a general resolution on which a number of delegates then spoke.

This resolution said: "The conference sitting in plenary session has received and noted the reports of the subcommittees submitted by the committee of the whole conference with comments thereon. These reports, provisional though they are, together with the recorded note attached, afford in the opinion of the conference matter of the highest value for use in formation of the Constitution for India, embodying as they do a substantial measure of agreement both on main principles and on points of detail to be further pursued, and the conference feels that arrangements should be made to continue without interruption the work on which it has been engaged."

Later on in the debate, replying to a question upon the long-mooted point of establishment of a Supreme Court for India, Baron Sankey, Lord Chancellor, indicated that such an institution is part of scheme it is proposed now to work out in detail.

"In a federal constitution such as one we propose to set up," ne said, "a federal court is an essential element. There are such courts in Canada, Australia and the United States. The exact jurisdiction and exact constitution of the court can be settled later." Lord Sankey went on to suggest that all that is needed is for the conference to pass a resolution approving such an institution.

Reports of subcommittees on defense, services, the Sind, Northwest Frontier Province, and minorities, were afterward discussed in general committee. Of these reports all except that relating to minorities were passed with various reservations from Indian members.

End to Long Greco-Turkish Struggle Called Important World Peace Step

Hotbed of Agitation Said to Have Definitely Disappeared

By ANDRE MICHALAKOPOULOS

Foreign Minister of Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—There can be no doubt that the reconciliation which has taken place between Greece and Turkey is a most sensational international event.

For many centuries the Greek and Turkish nations waged a fierce and continual struggle. After ups and downs on each side, this struggle was put an end to in 1923 by the Treaty of Lausanne which determined a definite territorial status in the Near East on the one hand, and on the other the departure of 1,500,000 Greeks from their homes of long standing in Asia Minor and Thrace.

There can, therefore, no longer be any question of serious differences between the two states, as both have become ethnically homogeneous, and both have declared that they have given up all territorial rights. Hence a collaboration was imperative. Having common economic and commercial interests on more than one point, Greece and Turkey took the wise step of coming to an agreement in the most cordial and complete manner.

The task was doubtless arduous. It was not easy by a stroke of the pen to eradicate feelings of rivalry which dated back for hundreds of years. This was, however, accomplished, thanks to the perseverance of two great statesmen, E. Venizelos and Ismet Pasha. My colleague in the Turkish Foreign Office and I spared no effort to help in attaining this remarkable task.

The rapprochement was wisely effected by successive stages. First, all questions in suspense about possessions and interests were liquidated. Then, when the ground had been cleared, the whole was crowned by a pact of friendship and arbitration, accompanied by an agreement respecting the limitation of naval armaments.

The importance of this event for the peace of the Near East and of Europe in general is evident. A dangerous hotbed of agitation and discord has definitely disappeared. In its place a solid friendship has been cemented which cannot but be a precious factor for all ulterior pacific efforts and an example to be followed by all who aspire to replace superannuated pre-war theories by the new and noble ideal of universal peace.

In Greek Cabinet

ANDRE MICHALAKOPOULOS

LIKE OLD TIMES WITH MOTORISTS AT BOSTON SHOW

Eager Throng Crowds Mechanics Building on 31st Annual Opening

Convinced that the automobile dollar of 1931 will buy more than at any time in the history of the industry, an eager throng of motorists crowded into Mechanics Building, when the doors opened today, for the thirty-first annual Boston Automobile Show.

Every walk of life was represented from the car owner who wants the most for his money, to the man with the unlimited purse and the custom-car desire. They all came for the same purpose, to look over all the models before making a final decision. It was noticeable that many women were keenly interested in the models with the most graceful lines.

From all over the world, Chester I. Campbell, who as usual directs the show, has assembled fabrics, vases, lamps and decorative backgrounds of all kinds for both Grand and Exhibition Hall. The first named has a purely Chinese arrangement, which is most pleasing. Both modern and ancient China have furnished the exotic atmosphere so typical of the Celestial Kingdom. Bold, bizarre colors predominate in the foreground, while the settings and lights are soft and pleasing. The effect is Oriental in the extreme.

Exhibition Hall is Moorish in motif. This plan of decoration lends itself pleasantly as a background for the various cars on exhibition. It is enough different from anything ever seen in Boston to give the visitor a homely feeling of appreciation for everything in the building. The balconies and stage have responded to the color plan very effectively. Lights hung from the ceiling and springing from hidden nooks show off the models most appealingly.

Many Orders Expected

It can safely be said that 90 per cent of the visitors to the Boston Automobile Show are interested largely from a buying standpoint. For this reason, all show sales records are expected to be broken. According to dealers all over New England, sales-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Walsh-Wheeler Keep up Attack on Power Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

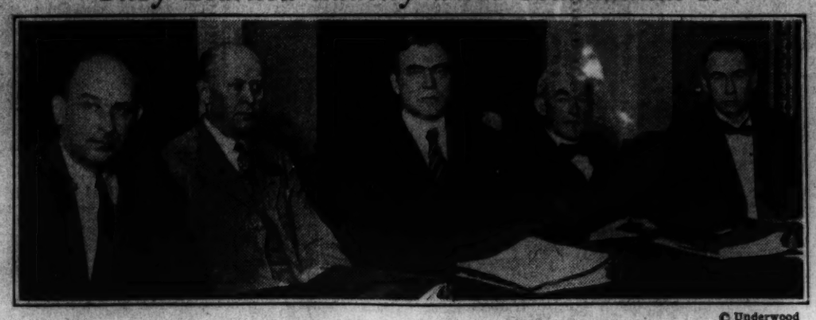
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The question of further senatorial action in the challenge of three members of the new Federal Power Commission today rests largely upon the effect in the Senate of the committee restoring William V. King, dismissed chief accountant, to his post.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, leaders of the movement to recall the three commissioners because of their discharge of Mr. King and Charles A. Russell, former solicitor, without charges or a hearing, declared their intention of pressing their demand.

How far the opponents of the commissioners can now press their case against them is doubtful. The matter will be tested when Mr. Walsh makes his motion that their names, now on the Senate's calendar of unconfirmed nominations, be sent to committee.

The commission, in a public statement, announced its restoration of Mr. King, and refusal to reappoint Mr. Russell. No explanation was offered as to why Mr. King was taken back and Mr. Russell rejected. Mr. King's qualifications as an accountant were highly lauded by the commission.

They Learned Exactly What Communism Is



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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
Left to Right—Carl G. Bachmann (R.), Representative From West Virginia; John E. Nelson (R.), Representative From Maine; Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative From New York, Chairman; William J. Driver (D.), Representative From Arkansas, Who Was Succeeded by Robert S. Hall (D.), Representative From Mississippi; Edward E. Eslick (D.), Representative From Tennessee.

Federal Loans Come to Relief of the Farmer

Government Bosses Job With Crops as a First Lien

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Farmers of the United States within a few days will be obtaining seed, fertilizer and feed loans as a result of the enactment by Congress of the $45,000,000 drought relief measure sponsored by the President.

At the same time there has appeared a definite movement looking to the liberalization of the Federal Farm Loan Act chiefly to prevent foreclosures and to permit extensions of loans now impossible under the existing law.

Individual loans will be limited to $800 and it is estimated that the average credit extended will amount to between $200 and $300. Each loan will be secured by a first lien on this year's crop.

The restriction on the loans laid down by Congress is that the money shall be used entirely for seed for planting, fertilizer and feed for work stock, or oil and fuel for tractors. There is no authority to lend money for feed for other than work stock, such as dairy cattle or hogs, or for human food.

The loans are entirely for this year's crop, upon which the Government will hold lien. With this restriction, loans can be obtained in plenty of time for this year's planting. The interest rate on all loans will be 5 per cent and all notes will be payable next fall when the 1931 crops mature and are marketed, the date of payment varying according to the marketing season in different sections.

The distribution of the money will be through four offices located at Washington, St. Louis, Memphis and Grand Forks, N. D. All applications must be made by individual farmers to the regional seed loan office and the borrower must be approved by a county advisory board.

Loans on feed will be based strictly on the number of animals required to cultivate the acreage shown by the borrower and the period for which feed is required. Applicants must agree to use seed and methods approved by the Department of Agriculture through its local representatives.

Government Comes First

The loan regulations stipulate the Department of Agriculture has first call on the crop. If the loan is made by a tenant farmer operating on the share basis, he must secure a waiver from the landlord. Similarly, if the loan is made by a landlord with share croppers as tenants, these must waive their prior reports. Most of the loans will be given to the farmers in installments, as the actual need for seed, stock feed and fuel is determined by a local agent.

Moves were made in three quarters yesterday for liberalization of the Federal Farm Loan Act in the face of the strained agricultural situation resulting from the drought.

On the floor of the Senate Hugo L. Black (D.), Senator from Alabama pleaded for federal aid to prevent a continuation of foreclosures on farm land by land banks which he said has been going on at a rapid rate during the fall and winter. Mr. Black linked the question with the broader one of drought relief and argued that Congress should consider liberalization of the act immediately as a relief measure.

Two Committees Busy

Both House and Senate committees on banking and currency also turned their attention to the problem of revising the Farm Loan Act both to prevent foreclosures and to permit extenstions of loans which cannot be granted under existing law.

Terms of a bill to permit a moratorium on interest payable on loans made by land banks on farm mortgages and to defer foreclosures of mortgages were discussed by the House Committee. It is hoped to have a definite plan whipped into shape before Jan. 20.

Lewis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and Frank W. Blair, representative of the Joint Stock Land Bank Association, appeared before the Senate Committee in favor of an amendment to the Farm Loan Act, which has already passed the House, authorizing a prosperous land bank to acquire one in receivership.

Mr. Taber presented to the committee a list of recommendations approved by the National Grange for changing the present act. It includes increasing the revolving fund; a reserve to carry foreclosed farms over periods of depression to avoid dumping on a depressed market; a more liberal policy in defining the farm unit and a clarification of the double responsibility of stockholders in the system.

Japanese Diplomat Heads World Court

By the Associated Press

The Hague, Jan. 17

MINEICHIRO ADACHI, former Japanese Ambassador to France, has been elected president of the Permanent Court of International Justice, succeeding Dionisio Anzilotti, Italian, who has headed the so-called "World Court."

The Court now is composed of 15 judges instead of 11, among the new members being Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State of the United States. Since its inauguration in 1922 it has delivered judgment in 13 cases and has given advisory opinions in 18 cases.

NATIONAL GROUP BEGINS SURVEY OF BUILDING FIELD

Julius H. Barnes Heads Conference Designed to Promote Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—At a meeting presided over by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and attended by Robert Lamont, Secretary of Commerce and a score of leaders in construction and related fields, the National Conference on Construction was formally launched.

The purpose of the conference is to bring a new degree of integration in one of America's basic industries with the prospect, at some future date, of fitting it into a national system of economic balance under which construction can be speeded up when there are signs of an approaching business depression.

President Hoover and leaders of the industry have been urged to employ construction to alleviate the existing depression and to a certain extent this has been accomplished, particularly in the speeding up of federal and state construction. The emergency has proved, however, in the opinion of economists who have watched the development of the proposal, that further information is needed about the statistical and economic background, and this is one of the purposes behind the present conference.

In addition and more immediately important, it is stated, is the desire to give the industry itself further statistical information, so that towns will not be "over-built," wastes will be eliminated and other direct benefits will be obtained. The committee is the growth of proposals sponsored by President Hoover.

Messrs. Lamont and Barnes, as general chairman and chairman of the executive committee, respectively, were authorized to appoint five special committees to study and report back to the executive committee, on business reports for the construction industries, including methods for improving the statistical and trade in formation in this field; on elimination of wastes and undesirable practices in the construction field; on improved financing of income properties with particular attention to appraisals and inspection; on local organizations in the construction business and on the present organization of the building and construction busi-

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In 1931 Europe Marching Toward

Peace and Economic Cooperation

or suspicion and economic isolation?

Sisley Huddleston, European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, has written six articles on

Europe at the Crossroads

in which the conditions, hopes, difficulties and aspirations of the European Nations are described in their relation to approaching problems.

These articles will appear in the Monitor at intervals beginning

Monday

Many Changes Expected Soon in North China

Based on Marshal Chang's Extended Field, and Alliance With Nanking

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Jan. 17—Another step in the political negotiations which are hurdling the Great Wall between northern China and Manchuria is forecast here as the result of authentic advices that T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the Nationalist Government, will accompany Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on his return to Mukden next week.

Rapid political changes during the past few weeks indicate a new alignment for northern China. Two major results appear definite. The first is a marked extension of the influence of Marshal Chang, who has been virtual dictator of Manchuria, to the north of the Great Wall. The second is a closer alliance between Marshal Chang and the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

Marshal Chang is to maintain his headquarters in Peiping, instead of Mukden. His hegemony, it is declared, will extend over the provinces of Chili, Suiyuan, Cha-jar and Shansi. But the "young marshal" indicates that, as he is responsible for the entire north of China, he is willing to relinquish some of the detailed control which he has hitherto exercised over Manchuria.

Accordingly, Marshal Chang is giving his subordinates extended administrative duties in Manchuria. He already has taken this step in Shansi where Hsu Yung-chang, former head of the Chili provincial government has been placed in charge of military affairs. Chang's lieutenants also are being placed in charge of the administration of Suiyuan.

The definite alignment of the Manchurian provinces rests on the uncertainty of Chinese politics. It is generally believed that Marshal Chang will attempt to keep his nominal hegemony extended over the entire region of the north. The Manchurian conservatives, however, who have opposed coöperation with the Nationalist Government, are still to be heard from and there are indications that Marshal Chang will find no military support at their hands, especially in the province of Jehol.

The plans of Mr. Soong to return with Marshal Chang to Mukden follow upon the Manchurian war lord's cooperation with the Nationalists during the recent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, at Nanking. The continuance of this coöperation, it is indicated, depends upon the success of arrangements for distribution of revenues between the military governors and the central government. Marshal Chang is to continue as the head of his own armies but under the vice-commandership of Nanking.

American Trade Chamber in China Bars Silver Loan

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17 (AP)—Alleged efforts of silver interests in the United States to arrange a silver loan to China despite the Nationalist Government's unfavorable attitude toward the project prompted the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce to protest to the American Chamber of Commerce today.

The Shanghi chamber, representing a majority of American business enterprises in China, cabled a resolution to the Washington body saying such a loan would drive silver prices to still lower levels.

The resolution asked the American chamber to call to the attention of the Federal Government the serious economic situation threatening American business in China and requested that President Hoover take international steps toward a remedy.

The Shanghai organization suggested immediate relief could be obtained if the American Government would foster an international agreement stipulating no further sales of silver be made for any government and if leading nations would purchase silver in the world markets for coinage purposes to the limits of their respective laws.

MALAYA TRADE DROPS OFF

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Jan. 17 (AP)—Trade in British Malaya decreased during 1930. Imports were £20,000,000 less than the year before and exports £31,000,000 less. The decrease is considered a reflection of the depreciation in the prices of tin and rubber.

'RED' MENACE ACTIVE, HOUSE INQUIRY FINDS

Reports Communist Purpose in U. S. Is to Destroy the Government

FILE LIST OF WAYS TO MEET ADVANCES

70 P. C. Aliens, Board Says—Roots Dug Up in Schools, Labor and Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — A long list of specific recommendations for the drastic curbing of Communist activities in the United States was made to the House of Representatives today by its special committee of inquiry into this problem.

The sweeping program of restrictions has the approval of the entire committee, Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, chairman, Carl G. Bachman (R.), Representative from West Virginia, Edward E. Eslick (D.), Representative from Tennessee, and Robert S. Hall (R.), Representative from Mississippi.

Among the chief recommendations made are, making the Communist Party an illegal organization in the United States, expanding the authority of the Department of Justice to scrutinize the activities of the Communists, strengthening immigration laws to prevent the admission of Communists and to expedite their deportation; amend the naturalization laws to prohibit citizenship to Communists and to cancel it to those who already have obtained it.

Also to withdraw postal and other privileges for the transportation of "red" literature, placing of an embargo on the importation of manganese from Soviet Russia, and that the Treasury Department, through the State Department, "request permission to send inspectors to investigate Russian prison camps and lumber camps" concerning alleged prison and forced labor in these places.

Puts It Up to Russia

"If the Soviet Government," the report says, "should refuse such a reasonable request as sending American inspectors to investigate the use of convict labor in the production of lumber and pulpwood when approximately 1000 Russian engineers and Soviet subjects are roaming about at will in the United States gathering all kinds of information in our factories, mills and mines, then the committee recommends that the Treasury Department prohibit the entry of Soviet pulpwood and lumber, until such time as the agents of the Treasury Department are permitted by the Soviet Government to make a thorough investigation and report."

A recommendation originally contained in the list urging that the four officials of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Peter A. Bogdanoff, Andrew C. Mamaev, Feodor M. Ziavkin and Gregory B. Grafpen, be denied future extensions of stay in the United States was stricken out in the report made to the House. So, too, was the suggestion that Louis Bebritz, editor of the Hungarian daily, Uj Elore, be deported, eliminated.

The list of recommendations is concluded with the warning that the purpose of the Communists is to overthrow the Government and gain control, by means of "force and violence" in order to set up a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

These facts, the report declares, "have been repeatedly substantiated at the hearings of the committee."

Covers Entire United States

The committee's inquiry has taken it to practically every part of the United States where communities were reported active. It heard 275 witnesses and examined a vast quantity of documents and written evidence. Its report opens with its history of Communism from its enunciation by Karl Marx, describes the formation of the three internationals and the world organization of the Communist Party.

It then turns to the United States, covering the formation of the party here, its aims, its political strength, its publications, its activities in industry, among youth and Negroes, in the army and navy. The effect of Soviet competition on American producers is fully discussed and in conjunction the story of the Five-Year Plan is told.

The Communist's view of religion and the part he plays in immigration, the activities of the Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Soviet police are touched upon. The report concludes with a description of various organizations and agencies in the United States, held by the committee, to be allied with Communism.

No inclination on the part of the Communists to hide their fundamental purposes was discovered by the committee. The following is formulated by the committee as its definition:

What Communism Is

"A world-wide political organization advocating hatred of God and all forms of religion; destruction of private property and inheritance; promotion of class hatred; revolutionary propaganda through the Communist international, stirring up Communist activities in foreign countries in order to cause strikes, riots, sabotage, bloodshed and civil war; destruction of all forms of representative or democratic governments, including civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, of the press, or assembly, and trial by jury; absolute social and racial equality; the ultimate and final objective is world revolutions and the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat into one Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the world capital at Moscow."

While for diplomatic reasons the Soviet Government denies that it is

responsible for the propaganda that emanates from the Communist international, Mr. Fish's committee holds that the international is "actually part and parcel of the Russian Communist Party and the Soviet Government." The pretense of separating the two, the report says, "has about run its stupid course."

The Communist Party of the United States, according to the report, is, "thoroughly and highly organized, nationally and locally, and is extremely active." Until 1925, when the Department of Justice had actual authority to scrutinize their activities, it is explained, the movement remained comparatively stationary and innocuous. Since 1925 the Department of Justice has had no authority or funds for Communist investigations, the report adds.

The voting strength of the Communists increased 229 per cent from 1928 to 1930 in the 16 states where the party appeared on the ballot, the committee found. Communist votes cast in these states in 1930 numbered 82,651 as compared with 36,017 in 1928. Although the off year vote is fully 30 per cent less than during the presidential campaign, the 1930 vote for Communist state officers was approximately double the presidential vote of 1928, or about 100,000 votes.

70 Per Cent Are Aliens

The exact number of Communists and active sympathizers in the United States the committee finds it impossible to state, but it is its belief that there are possibly 500,000 or 600,000. About 70 per cent of them are aliens and therefore cannot vote, it points out. The total number of dues-paying Communists in this country is estimated not to exceed 12,000.

The actual value of American export trade to Russia has been "grossly exaggerated" by sources favorable to the Soviets, the report declares. It shows that in 1929, the last year for which complete figures are available, American exports to Russia totaled only $84,725,205. Imports from Russia were $22,555,714.

"Although the balance of trade is in our favor," the report adds, "the actual amount of cash that has been paid by the Soviet Government in the last few years has not averaged over 50 cents on the dollar, because of the long-time credit extended by American firms."

Any ultimate success by the Communists in the United States, the report finds, is to be predicated upon capture and control of all large labor organizations. The report charges that strikes such as that at Gastonia, N. C., in 1929 were fomented by Communist organizers. The report credits "loyal American labor leaders and the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor" with having withstood the brunt of the attack of Communism upon the American labor movement.

All Industries Affected

"Nuclei" to communicate any dissatisfaction or revolutionary symptoms which workers might have expressed, penetrate to some extent into practically all the large industries, the committee says. They are reported as constituting a threat among certain groups, among them textile, garment, fur, food and leather workers, coal miners, lumberjacks, building trades, marine workers and, to a lesser degree, among employees in rubber factories and automobile plants.

"The Communist strike leaders," says the report, "pretend to be in sympathy with the aims of the strikers for higher wages and shorter hours and better working conditions, but invariably oppose any settlement or adjustment of the dispute because they want to have the strike continue as long as possible to promote class hatred and a revolutionary spirit among the workers. The Communist leadership has never won a big strike in the interest of the employees."

Principals of schools where there is indication of Communist activities among the children have been successful in preventing the Young Pioneers from getting an effective foothold in the public school system, the committee found. Young Pioneer summer camps, however, it says, have grown from two in 1925 to 20 in eight states in 1929.

No Law to Prevent "Treason"

"There is no law prohibiting such camps teaching disloyalty and practically treason to thousands of healthy and bright young future Americans, and they are permitted to exist and continue to warp the minds of immature children whose parents have fled from countries where they were oppressed to a land of freedom and of equal opoprtunity," the committee stated.

The purpose of these camps, it adds, is to prevent children from being drawn into the Boy Scouts and other such organizations that teach patriotism.

Up to the present the Communist effort to line up Negroes has not met with great success, according to the report.

Turning to trade relations with the Soviet Government, the committee declares that "wheat, next to cotton, has been our biggest export crop, but is now on the way to the scrap heap, as it cannot compete with wheat produced in Russia on confiscated lands by labor receiving 14 cents gold per day, backed by American tractors, combines, credit and brains."

Soviet lumber and pulpwood, of which 144,000,000 board is reported imported into the United States in 1930, also can undersell lumber produced by free American labor in the world markets, it states. The manganese industry is pictured as practically ruined by Soviet dumping and the depression in American oil industry is seriously increased by competition from the Soviet Government which pays nothing for leases on land.

Present Law Impotent

Under present immigration laws there is nothing to exclude Communists from the United States. "The only way by which a Communist may be prevented from entering the United States," the committee points out, "is for our consular officers to exercise greater care at the point of origin. This, however, in itself is not sufficient, because it is almost impossible for the consular officers to know of the beliefs and affiliations of the many immigrants applying for admission to this country."

The American Civil Liberties Union is held by the committee to "be closely affiliated with the Communist movement in the United States," and 90 per cent of its efforts are said to be on behalf of Communists who have come into conflict with the law.

The report is concluded with a tribute to the police of New York, Chicago and other metropolitan centers "for affording protection against the lawless and revolutionary activities of the Communists."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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AMERICA'S GREATEST! ...the year's New Cars in a Setting of Rare Splendor

BOSTON AUTO SHOW

MECHANICS BLDG. OPENS TODAY! 1 P.M.

PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

2514 AIRCRAFT BUILT FOR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Commercial aircraft built in the United States during the last year, based on licenses issued by the Department of Commerce, numbered 2514, it was announced yesterday. There may have been others, the department said, some of them not yet sold and others imported and which required no license. Military aircraft built during 1930 was said to total 710. Exports of commercial planes totaled 250.

Monoplanes, for the first time, surpassed biplanes in commercial use, 1143 of that type being built against 1092 biplanes. They were divided into the following classes: 552 open cockpit land monoplanes, carrying from one to three persons; 548 cabin land planes with capacities of one to 10; 10 flying boats and 11 convertible types.

BRITISH LABOR BEATS LIBERALS IN BY-ELECTION

Result Greatly Strengthens MacDonald's Position—Situation Is Altered

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 17—The East Bristol by-election poll which was declared today, with its reduced but still impressive government majority of 11,000 votes and its extraordinary overthrow of David Lloyd George's candidate, who in a constituency where the Liberal Party was dominant up to nine years ago was able to secure only 4000 suffrages, affects the whole situation in the House of Commons.

It is regarded as particularly significant at the present moment when Mr. Lloyd George is engaged in critical negotiations with Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, over trade disputes and election reform bills, on which the fate of the Government hangs.

Had the Liberals made a good showing at East Bristol the whole trend of the present political movements at Westminster as between them and the Government might have been changed. As it is, Labor is now in a greatly strengthened position. The Trade Disputes Bill is a measure of major importance to which the Government is committed and is intended to remove restrictions imposed by the late Conservative administration upon organised labor.

The Conservatives regard it as a law to legalize general strikes and they are prepared to make it the battleground of a great endeavor to throw out the Government. It will take strong Liberal support to save it. The Liberals are halfhearted about it, but they want to keep Labor in office, both to frustrate the Conservative policy of protection, and also in order that the Government may pass the Electoral Reform Bill, which they value as a means to enable them to exercise influence in the House of Commons more proportionate than at present to their voting strength in the constituencies.

They would have liked, however, to modify the Trade Disputes Bill, but the East Bristol by-election has reduced their ability to do so. In the meanwhile the text of the Electoral Reform Bill has been issued. Its main provision is to prevent the success of minority candidates in three-cornered elections. It also disenfranchises universities and greatly restricts election expenses.

One of its provisions, for example, prevents any candidate from spending upon an electoral contest more than a maximum of 5d. (10 cents) per head of the electorate. In some cases this maximum is reduced to 4d. It also forbids the use of automobiles for carrying to the poll voters able to proceed there upon their own feet, exception only being made in the case of the owners of the vehicles concerned and members of their families resident with them.

RUSSO-TURKISH ENTRANCE FACES PAN-EUROPE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

method of averting political repercussions of the invitations to Russia and Turkey when he proposed that all countries of the world be invited to the Pan-Europe meeting, with Russia and Turkey being members and the other nations being only observers.

Question of Authority

Dr. Ludwig Mowinckel, of Norway, who followed Dr. Julius Curtius, proposed to adjourn the decision because he wished to consult his Government. Moreover, he cited the Assembly resolution by which Russia and Turkey are only eligible for membership after the commission has begun its studies. Mr. Titulescu echoed this view.

Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch of Jugoslavia in a strong speech said the present commission was not authorised to issue any invitations. Moreover he cited criticism expressed last September that pan-European work might undermine the League. "Today if we proceed on our own initiative to these invitations it might really be said there is a risk of our becoming a competitor of the League," he said.

Andre Michalakopoulos of Greece favored inviting Russia and Turkey since their history and economic structure make them inevitably a part of Europe.

Coöperation on a Vital Need

Dr. Curtius in a second speech claimed the Assembly resolution gave the committee complete liberty to decide upon invitations. He regarded the coöperation of all of Europe absolutely vital, especially in the economic sphere. Dr. Curtius cited 10 occasions upon which Russia has coöperated with the League since 1922. He agreed with Mr. Henderson in suggesting invitations to all powers to send observers and mentioned the United States particularly.

Dr. Peter Munch of Denmark believed Russia and Turkey should eventually join the committee, but maintained that preliminary negotiations are necessary. He wished non-League powers to join subcommittees on special subjects, rather than the whole committee. For the first time he suggested that the conference should invite Iceland, a European nonmember of the League.

The question involved in this protracted debate is far more than the mere structure of the committee. The position of the whole of Europe face to face as two mighty republics is now at stake.

NATIONAL GROUP BEGINS SURVEY IN BUILDING FIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

ness and the economic forces involved therein.

The general chairman and the chairman of the Executive Committee were authorized to provide for representation in the conference of all the various trade groups in the construction field and also to add to the membership of the Executive Committee in their description and to appoint a treasurer.

Members of the Executive Committee participating in the meeting in addition to Secretary Lamont and Mr. Barnes included: Louis K. Boysen, vice-president First Union Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; W. W. Campbell, Campbell Lumber Company, New Wilmington, Pa.; William F. Chew, the William F. Chew Co., Baltimore; Louis K. Comstock, L. K. Comstock and Company, New York City; Walter S. Dickey, president W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company, Kansas City; Homer Gard, president Journal Publishing Company, Hamilton, O.; A. E. Horst, president Henry Horst Company, Philadelphia; Lawrence E. Mahan, executive vice-president Franklin American Company, St. Louis; E. J. Russell, of Mauran, Russell and Crowell, St. Louis; Fenton B. Turk, vice-president American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, New York City; Morton C. Tuttle, president Morton C. Tuttle Company, Boston; Daniel Willard, president Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore; W. M. Wood, president Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company, Decatur, Ill.

Wool Trade Increase Shown by Authorities

INCREASED business and inquiry in the wool market has developed during the last several days, according to wool trade authorities. Demand in United States markets has favored the finer wools, with interest in the medium wools also gaining.

Foreign markets also report more activity.

Reports from the piece goods market indicate that stocks of goods on hand are low. It is noted also that when manufacturers order wool, immediate delivery frequently is required.

Normal Times Returning in Southwestern Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRATT, Kan.—Normal business conditions are coming back rapidly over southwest Kansas, with indications of activity running into several million dollars. There is no letting down of farm activities, nor any slacking of stock raising, and the gas and oil fields of the Southwest are springing into life.

At Hugoton there are now more than 125 gas wells producing, and the work of developing this vast field is being pushed ahead to furnish all the gas needed in the huge 24-inch pipe lines coming from this section. More than 100 new residences were erected in Hugoton last year with the gain in population. At Greensburg more than $1,000,000 is now being spent on a plant for the Lone Star Gas Company, and three large pipe lines are running through the country.

$4,000,000 in Road Work Voted by Kansas Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Four million dollars' worth of emergency road construction, to be completed before Sept. 1, 1931, has been authorized by the State Highway Commission. This is said to be the biggest single authorization ever made by the Kansas road commission.

Hurrying to take advantage of the $80,000,000 federal appropriation, the Kansas commission authorized letting of early contracts on a number of major projects. The money will aid materially in closing numerous highway gaps and will provide for grading, bridges and culverts on other roads.

Permanent Remedy Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 16—A program of permanent value, both to labor and industry, will arise out of remedial measures being applied to relieve unemployment, according to Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, speaking before members of the Onondaga County League of Women Voters here yesterday. Miss Perkins listed among direct benefits a greater responsibility on the part of industry for the security of employment, improvement in governmental planning of public works, and a permanent board that will preclude future delays in public construction programs.

Trade on Upswing, Liggett Declares

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—After conferring with President Hoover at the White House, Louis K. Liggett, Republican National Committeeman for Massachusetts, expressed the opinion today that American business is decidedly on the upturn.

While he said he did not expect any remarkable showing from the upswing until about April, he felt it was decided enough to stop "the playing of politics with hard times in Congress."

"A great many people who have never been employed are now being counted as unemployed. They have never worked and never will. The making of political capital out of such unemployment is a disgrace.

"I do not maintain that all of our unemployment is of this nature, but I am convinced that some consideration should be shown for those who are employed."

Mr. Liggett said his chain drug business was improving.

ASK WORK FOR SOLDIERS

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Appeals asking that soldiers of the National Army be employed on highway construction have been sent by state governors of the republic to Gen. Joaquin Amaro, Secretary of War. The present peaceful condition of the country and the urgent need for national highways are pointed to by the governors as reasons for the plan.

FELLOWSHIPS ARE ANNOUNCED AT AMHERST

Income of Several Funds Is Made Available for Various Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass, Jan. 17—The Amherst College administration has just announced the following fellowships open to members of the graduating class:

The Forris Jewett Moore Fellowship in History offers a stipend of $500, the income of a fund of $10,000, established in memory of F. J. Moore of the class of 1889 by his widow, Mrs. Emma B. Moore, to a senior who has distinguished himself in the study of history while an undergraduate, and desires to engage in further study on that subject.

The Forris Jewett Moore Fellowship in Philosophy offers a stipend of $500, income of a fund of $10,000, established by Mrs. Emma B. Moore in memory of her husband, on the same terms as the above, in philosophy.

The Forris Jewett Moore Fellowship in Chemistry offers a stipend of $750, income from a fund of $15,000, also given by Mrs. Moore in memory of her husband, on the same terms as the foregoing, with preference to be given to eligible candidates whose plans lie in the field of organic chemistry.

The John Woodruff Simpson Fellowships are open to graduates of Amherst College for the study of law, theology, or medicine, at any school approved by the board of trustees, or for use in any subject at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or at the Sorbonne. Three fellowships are awarded annually, the stipends being from the income of a fund of $150,000 given in memory of John Woodruff Simpson of the class of 1871, by his wife and daughter.

The Roswell Dwight Hitchcock Fellowship of $250 is awarded annually, under conditions determined by the faculty, to a member of the senior class for excellence in history and the social and economic sciences. The holder is to pursue for one year, at an institution approved by the faculty, a course of study in history or economics to be completed within the period of two years next following graduation.

250,000 Lancashire Weavers Lose Jobs

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 17 (AP)—Lancashire cotton mills were closed today against 250,000 weavers, whose representatives refused flatly to accept a "more looms per weaver" system inaugurated by the mill owners.

The lockout brought England face to face with an even more serious labor crisis than was represented by the South Wales coal mine strike on the same day that the coal strike officially ends and permits 150,000 miners to go back to work.

In addition to the weavers, 250,000 spinners and members of the various finishing trades also will be laid off shortly. This will bring the number affected by the Lancashire lockout to about half a million.

Officials of the Labor Ministry conferred fruitlessly for 10 hours yesterday with representatives of the weavers and mill owners.

In their efforts to bring acquiescence of the weavers to the new system, the mill owners offered them as much as £2 a week additional wages, but the weavers contended that it would merely increase the number of unemployed at a time when it was imperative that every man possible have a job.

STEEL PLANT TO RESUME

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 17 (AP)—The Falcon plant of the Empire Steel Corporation will resume operations next week with the reëmployment of 800 men, it was learned here today, due to enlarged demands from the automobile industry for flat rolled sheets.

Another Stearns Service

a new centralized Monogramming Department

adjacent to our linens on the third floor

A special section, one of the first of its kind in the country, separate in itself, yet conveniently located to our linens and bedding. Professional advice available at all times on lettering and indelible ink marking. Hand- or machine-embroidering in white or colors. Orders for monogramming table cloths, napkins, sheets, cases, towels and handkerchiefs filled within three weeks. Designs can be made up or copied to your order.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

88 ANNIVERSARY SALE

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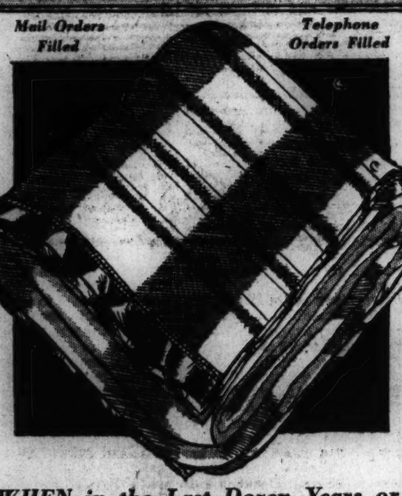

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100% pure virgin wool, soft and fleecy, with lustrous colored cotton sateen binding. Size 66x80 inches. The very quality we sold a short time ago at $8.50 a pair. We've shopped all Boston and can't find such quality at this low price. STREET FLOOR

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Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street at West, Boston

a word or two about fur coats

Chandler & Co. have sold more fine fur coats during the season of 1930 and 1931 than ever before in their history. There are three reasons for this:

1st: They are fashioned in the most approved styles which, of course, is of great importance in any garment, but particularly so this season in a fur coat.

2nd: Because only selected pelts, fresh, supple, perfectly marked and matched have been used.

3rd: They are the best fur values we have offered for many, many years.

Right now our stock is well proportioned. There are the rich, lustrous, black caracul coats so much sought for this season. The luxurious mink coats, never more beautiful, with graceful lines that are so perfectly adapted to this fur. Seal dyed muskrat coats, fashionably self-trimmed, were never more attractive and offer a wide choice of selection. In addition, many other kinds of dependable and desirable furs are well represented. One cannot help admiring these magnificent fur coats. Neither can one help being interested in the prices, which are the lowest in years. Chandler & Co.'s label is a guarantee of quality and style whatever the price.

Chandler & Co. are now offering a few model fur coats from the stock of C. C. Shayne & Company, New York furrier.

Chandler & Co.

STERN BROTHERS

42nd and 43rd STS WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

VALUE NEWS!

"Kid Angora" Sports Frocks

A fashion you wanted at 45.00, saw recently at 29.50, and now find at Stern's for

19.50

If you're "up and going" anywhere we advise taking along about three of these kid angora dresses in different colors. This soft fabric woven of baby kid hair, is light enough for the south with protection against cool breezes, marvelous on a cruise, for it's uncrushable and doesn't "pick up dirt." And there's nothing cuter or smarter to wear about town right now under your coat.

Two two-piece models with two-tone silk scarfs. White, blue, sand, red. For misses.

STERN'S SPORTS SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

LIKE OLD TIMES WITH MOTORISTS AT BOSTON SHOW

(Continued from Page 1)

men are ready for the biggest year in the history of the business.

The first impression one gets on entering Mechanics Building is a feeling of power. From the four-cylinder Plymouth up to the 16-cylinder Cadillac, power has been stressed. The long, racy lines of the various models give an impression of speed which interests the student of automobiles. Into each car has been built a value far beyond anything in automotive history.

It is noticeable that almost every car on exhibition is fitted with four-wheel brakes. These no longer excite wonder. They are accepted without question everywhere. Balloon tires have become standard and cars with narrow casings are rapidly disappearing. Four speed transmissions, after years of trial under the most severe conditions, have been accepted by American motorists. The majority of cars at the Boston show have this feature.

"Free Wheeling" introduced by Studebaker as an exclusive idea, has been adopted for 1931 by Pierce-Arrow, Lincoln, Hupmobile and Auburn. It has been predicted that the entire industry will equip their cars with free wheeling chassis. The three-spoke steering wheel with the starter button on the instrument board is being used by more cars at the Boston show than ever before.

"Baby" Cars Attract

The "Babies" are attracting very much attention. The Austin, developed originally by the English manufacturer and the Mathis, of French origin, are just big enough to be used as a shopping car by the women of the household. They are powered with four-cylinder engines and operate with the utmost precision. Built for short runs, many American motorists have driven them thousands of miles. Then again, some firms have used these tiny models for advertising.

In the big car class the 16-cylinder designs of Cadillac and Marmon have an interested group of motorists around them at all hours. They hold a fascination for everyone, not only because of the immense power they represent, but also the luxurious method of equipping the driving and passenger compartments.

Following the 1930 trend, eight-cylinder jobs predominate at the Boston show. We find 55 per cent of the cars equipped with V-type and straight-eight engines, 40 per cent six-cylinder power plants and balance divided between the 16, 12 and four-cylinder types. Despite the growing popularity of the eights, the sixes will continue to be employed for many years to come.

In the 1931 engines the fuel is distributed much more easily than ever before, while the exhaust gases are released without disturbance. The fuel tanks have much larger capacity in the 1931 cars to take care of the touring needs of the six, 12 and 16-cylinder engines. Many cars are equipped with instrument indicators which not only show the amount of fuel on hand, but also give a definite idea of its condition.

Use Less Gasoline

Even though one horsepower of the 1931 engines has been increased, the amount of fuel consumed is much less per mile than ever before in the history of the industry. By keeping the gasoline and oil strained thoroughly and draining it back to fuel line every ounce of power is utilized. In the cars at the Boston Show, fuel lines are equipped with cleansing accessories which eject dirt and foreign matter before reaching the cylinders.

Thermostatically operated vertical-vane radiator shutters are employed on most of the cars for 1931. This method of operation keeps the engine cool and smooth in motion. Having a greater water capacity and an almost unfailing fan system, the steadiness of the vehicle on the road is a natural consequence.

In the basement is an interesting exhibition of trucks, tractors and buses. At the early shows, this part of the building was not very attractive, but this year the models are filled with interest. Here we find the big overland bus with its beautifully sprung chassis, the utmost in riding comfort. Four, six and eight wheels give an appearance of even greater length than is actually the case.

Trucks have become really graceful in appearance this year. Instead of the high-set bodies, we find long, low, cradled styles which ride smoothly and are capable of great speed. Designed for overland journeys, it is not uncommon to find these vehicles speeding along at 60 miles an hour. Some have cooling systems set into the bodies for the transportation of milk and foodstuffs. When you consider that one can receive pasteurized milk from Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire the same day it leaves the farms, the accurate design of these trucks can be appreciated.

Accessories in the Balcony

Light delivery trucks for city use have become a necessary part of community life. One-half, one and one-half ton load capacities are the rule of these vehicles. Many of them use the panel bodies, on which attractive lettering and designs are tooled.

In the balcony we find accessories on exhibition. Windshield wipers, pumps, tools of all kinds, gauges, clocks, fabrics, clothing, oils, gasoline containers and polishes of all kinds hold the attention of the visitor to the Boston show. Some of these booths hold a peculiar fascination for motorists, and they spend hours watching an automatic figure of a man waving his hands like a traffic policeman. Altogether, the Boston Automobile Show is the best yet, and no motorist who wishes to keep in touch with automotive advancement should miss it.

Cars listed at the show are:

Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, DeSoto, Dodge, Essex, Gardner, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, LaSalle, Mathis, Nash, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Packard, Pontiac, Studebaker, Willys Knight, Austin, Auburn, Cord, DuPont, Durant, Duesenberg, Franklin, Lincoln, Marmon, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Plymouth, Reo, Stutz, Taxicabs—Checker and Dodge. Commercial cars—Chevrolet, Diamond T, Dodge, Federal, General Motors, Paige, Pierce-Arrow, Reo, Stewart, Studebaker, Willys.

Decorations Give Cars Close Race at Automobile Show

MAIN HALL, MECHANICS BUILDING, SHOWING EXOTIC EFFECT IN CHINESE MOTIF

COTTON WASTE OFFICIAL NAMED

George F. Mahoney, traffic manager of the American Cotton Cloths Association, for several years, has been appointed secretary of that organization, which has a southern and a northern division, covering all parts of the cotton growing and manufacturing sections of the country. Formal confirmation of the appointment will probably be made at the meeting early in February.

Ford Prices Cut; Edsel Sees Gain

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, today announced reduction in prices of Ford cars and trucks of from $5 to $45 on 15 models.

"Reports we have received from our branches and dealers throughout the world lead us to believe that the automobile business will show a steady improvement," Mr. Ford said. "Since the automobile industry is a basic one, any betterment in it cannot help but have a beneficial influence on business generally."

In the case of the coupe and sedan, representing the model of greatest output, the price reduction is respectively $5 and $10, while the higher reductions are on the so-called de luxe models. The reductions are effective Monday.

In announcing a reduction at this time Mr. Ford followed a practice initiated by his father Henry Ford on several previous occasions when the automobile industry was suffering from business depressions.

YALE PROFESSOR NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—The appointment of Prof. Wilbur Marshall Urban of Dartmouth College, as professor of philosophy in the Yale graduate school, was announced today. He is expected to assume his duties at Yale next month shortly after his return from Berkeley, Calif., where since September he has been at the University of California as an exchange professor from Dartmouth.

ARTS MUSEUM VISITORS IN 1930 SHOW DECREASE

Subscriptions Also Drop but $4,000,000 Bequest Soon to Be Available

For the first time in many years annual subscriptions of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1930 showed a decrease, while admissions also fell off markedly, T. Jefferson Coolidge, president of the museum, declared in his anual report today to the trustees.

Attendance totaled only 379,044, as compared with 394,091 for 1929, Mr. Coolidge reported. He announced that expenses have increased rapidly, and reported a deficit for the year of $64,661.79.

On the bright side of the picture, Mr. Coolidge pointed out that the museum is to receive under the will of Mrs. Frederick T. Bradbury a large sum—in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, the income of which would enable the wiping out of the deficit and leave something over for the purchase of works of art.

Although Mrs. Bradbury had signified that the trustees might build a new wing of the Museum with a large portion of the gift, Mr. Coolidge recommended that "it would be unwise to take this action for some years to come," and said that he believed it was "far better to improve the quality of our collections than the size of our exhibits."

The museum spent $580,219.31 in 1930 for additions to its collections, Mr. Coolidge announced. Of this amount, $40,320 was specially contributed for specific purposes.

Edward Jackson Holmes, director of the museum, in his annual report summarized the most important acquisitions of the year, including the ceiling by Tiepolo and canvases by Van Dyck and Giovanni di Paolo, a number of valuable prints by Dürer and Holbein, the Luristan bronzes, and a collection of Paul Revere silver.

SIMMONS THE HOST TO HOME ECONOMICS

Simmons College played host today to more than 200 members of the New England Home Economics Association, who gathered from all parts of New England for a general meeting. The association had the use of the college building for the entire day, six Simmons undergraduates, directed by Marion Crowther of Marblehead, acting as ushers and guides.

Dr. Mary Swartz Rose of Columbia University and Dr. Augusta Bronner of the Judge Baker Foundation were speakers. Luncheon was followed by informal discussions and conferences.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK

Federal Motor Truck Company has offered to purchase at par and accrued interest all or any part of its outstanding $400,000 5 per cent notes, due Nov. 1, 1931.

Established 1865

The Florida Times-Union

To reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union. Classified advertising, 15c a line daily and 18c a line Sunday.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

YES, long mileage is important. But in spite of Kelly's truly remarkable mileage, we doubt if so many experienced motorists would demand our tires if they hadn't proved that Kellys make driving a pleasure because of their freedom from tire troubles.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company
General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

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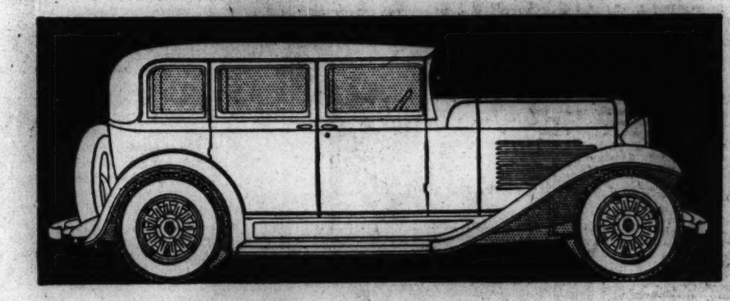
SPRINGFIELD

Finer Quality

WITH IMPRESSIVE SAVINGS



★A BIG SIX, priced like a four

★A POWERFUL EIGHT . . .

★A BRILLIANT KNIGHT . .

The success won by the new Willys cars at the National Auto Show is convincing proof of how thoroughly Willys-Overland has achieved its aim... That aim was to introduce to the low-priced field greater beauty of design, both exterior and interior—greater roominess and comfort—greater luxury and more tasteful refinement of detail—finer riding qualities—more brilliant performance—greater safety—all combined with the operating economy and dependability of Willys-Overland products . . . Safety glass is available all around, at slight extra cost... Improved transmissions, quieter in operation... Prices are lower; some models are $700 less than last year's similar types.

BE THRIFTY—BUY QUALITY

$495

AND UP f. o. b. Toledo

Willys Six . . . $495 to 850
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Willys 1½ ton chassis . 595
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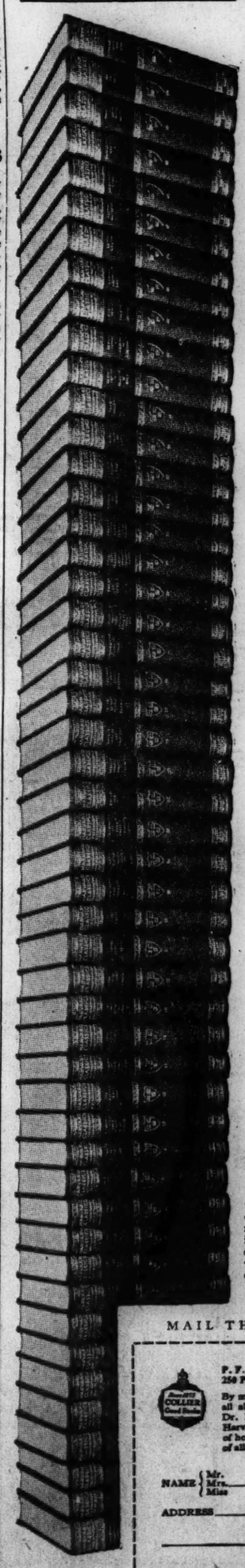

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PEN EXPORTERS EXPECT STEADY GAIN IN TRADE

Parker Company to Keep Its Advertising Up to Former Levels

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17—Confidence in a steady improvement of business and employment conditions during 1931, was expressed by Geo. S. Parker, president of the Parker Pen Company, before sailing on the President Fillmore for the Orient.

"This is not a vacation trip, as our company has important business in various parts of the world," Mr. Parker said. "I expect I shall have plenty to keep me busy wherever I go.

"Our company came through the commercial depression of 1930 in successful fashion. We supported our sales by keeping up our advertising. In addition, at the start of 1930, we appropriated $100,000, to be spent in improving our products.

"Then shortly after the first of the year, we decided to spend more than $200,000 for building additions to our main plant in Janesville, Wis., which was new in 1920. In these and other ways we have endeavored to do our bit to keep labor employed when building operations were generally on the let-up.

"Besides the plant additions in Janesville, we this year built a new clubhouse for employees containing cafeteria, showers, a large lounge, and a large auditorium for dances, meetings, social entertainments, etc. As a frieze around the walls of the auditorium are the flags of nearly 150 countries, in which we are doing business.

"While the year just closed has been trying in many ways, at the same time we enter 1931 with complete confidence in a steady increase in employment and trade. We intend to keep up our advertising undiminished, and have made up our appropriation accordingly."

Better Ogdensburg Channels Sought

Prompt action by the United States War Department in improving the channels and approaches of the harbor at Ogdensburg, N. Y., so that large cargo carriers may safely proceed to that St. Lawrence port when the new Welland Canal is opened next spring, is urged by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Davis has requested all New England senators and congressmen to support the effort of Representative Snell of New York to secure this improvement. Shipping men, interested in the port of Boston, believe that large lake vessels which previously discharged grain for export at Buffalo will go through the canal to Oswego and Ogdensburg. Through rail rates on export grain from both Oswego and Ogdensburg to Boston are lower than from Buffalo to Boston or from Buffalo to the competitive seaports south of New York.

To take advantage of these rates, the movement was launched to establish a grain elevator at South Boston, on the lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which connects with lines reaching Oswego and Ogdensburg. The recent report of the Massachusetts Public Works Department and the Boston Port Authority authorized by the Legislature to study the situation, was adverse, pointing out that ample elevator facilities already existed here and that any grain moving on the new route could be diverted to those elevators. Proponents of the project, however, say that any advantage in rates, secured by the new route, would be offset by switching charges at Boston, if grain had to be thus handled.

SHALE CLAIMS SAFE, FORMER OFFICIAL SAYS

Ralph S. Kelley Testifies as to Value of Shale Lands Before Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Ralph S. Kelley, former chief of the field division, General Land Office restated his conviction that oil shale lands eventually will be of value, and told the House Committee on Public Lands today that the Interior Department now has all the authority it needs to see that oil shale claims are validated.

Mr. Kelley's charges that oil shale territory was going into the hands of big corporations in defiance of the intention of the law produced a sensation and caused his dismissal last year.

His statement today that no new legislation is needed is expected to affect the decision of the committee which now has six bills before it.

Mr. Kelley was preceded by Charles S. Thomas (D.), former Senator from Colorado, whose testimony was like Mr. Kelley's in that he declared present remedies for the most part adequate although urging a new registration law for applicants for oil shale lands. Mr. Kelley, a notably quiet witness, was restrained in all his statements, apparently to the surprise of some of the Congressmen, who had expected a renewal of his attacks.

Asked if he approved of the present attitude of the department, he merely remarked that his connection had been severed, but that "procedure was adequate" to press the Government's case against illegal lease holders, if it was desired. No new legislation was required, he thought, unless it was the proposed registration law. Don B. Colton (R.), Representative from Utah, chairman, cautioned witnesses to confine themselves to the pending legislation.

Owners of a great many of the 6400 claims now held in oil shale lands fail to comply with provisions of the law requiring that a minimum of work be done annually and that claims be posted, Mr. Kelley said. The claims given out to individuals had come into possession of big corporations and these owners had in many cases never seen the land. The Interior Department had recently instituted a more aggressive policy against owners of claims, Mr. Kelley said.

Mr. Kelley today stressed the present glut of petroleum in the market and said that if all producers removed restrictions, twice the present output would result.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Southern Club: Robert E. Lee Assembly Ball; Gov. and Mrs. Ely guests of honor; ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Address by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, on "Automobile Conditions"; auditorium, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Opening day, National Y. M. C. A. Thrift Week Observance.

Tau Beta Beta Society: Play, "The Intimate Strangers," by Booth Tarkington; Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Studebaker Company, Swiss Room, 6:30.

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, until 10, through Jan. 24.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.
Copley—"Solid South," 8:15.
Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Repertory—"Dich Hab' Ich Geliebt" (film), 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Sunday morning dip, Natatorium, 9. Meeting, Caspy Club, Judge Emma F. Schoefield, speaker; 3:45, Fireside Forum, Copley M. E. Church, Newbury and Exeter Street, 9 (p. m.).

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert by MacHugh's Scotch Company; auditorium, 4.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Mastering Our Mental Behaviors," by Dr. Henry Neumann, author; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

M. I. T., Society of Arts: Second in series of Popular Science Lectures; "Recent Developments in Communication by Radio," by Prof. Edward L. Bowles; Lecture Hall, Room 10-250, 4.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church; address, "An Artist and Poet Considers Dreams," by George W. Russell (AE.), poet and economist; 10:45.

Old South Forum: Address, "The Curse of Communism," by Princess Alexander Kropotkin; musical program by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Romance of Lumbering in the Frozen North," by Miss Ethel S. Whitten, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 3:30. Lecture, illustrated with music and lantern slides, "A Rebirth of Jewish Music," by Henry Gideon, A. M.; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, illustrated with model airplanes, "There's Nothing Like Flying," by Harry C. Copeland, manager, Curtiss-Wright Service, in Boston; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Boston City Club: Concert, Boston Symphonic Brass Ensemble, with Miss Claire Mager, soprano, and Edith Lang, organist; auditorium, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers; address, "Humanism," by Dean Willard L. Sperry, Theological School, Harvard University; Pilgrim Hall, 11.

New England Women's Club: Meeting; program on "Modern Education"; speakers: Miss Eston, Cambridge Nursery School, on "The Aims of the Nursery Schools," and Eugene Smith, headmaster, Beaver Country Day School, on "Progressive Education"; Hotel Kenmore, Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Baptist Ministers' Conference: Address, "Are Seen Things," by Major-General Preston, chief of U. S. Militia Bureau; Chipman Hall, 10:30.

State Society, D. A. R.: Address, "The Church, the Army, and Public Opinion," by the Rev. Raymond Lang; Hotel Vendome, 2.

Newton Center Woman's Club: Second in lecture series by Henry L. Seaver; "The Religious in Art"; Clubhouse, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Clifford P. Warren, 36 Park Street, 3.

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, 10 to 10, through Jan. 24.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Henry Hadley, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Beniamino Gigli, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, Jan. 19, at the Emmanuel Church, a concert by the Bach Cantata Club.

Monday evening, Jan. 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Marjorie Church, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by Stewart Wilson, tenor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Justin Sandridge, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack, tenor.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the MacDowell Club.

Thursday evening, Jan. 22, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Mary Wigman, dancer.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Enrique Fernandez Arbos, guest conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Enrique Fernandez Arbós, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by the Chamber Orchestra of Boston, Nicolas Slonimsky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25, eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission, 50 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. Rare Spanish books. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. Tercentenary medals. Samoan handicraft; through Jan. 18.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors. Through Jan. 17.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Monotypes by Seth Hoffman. Through Jan. 17.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 456 Stuart Street—Water color scenes from American life by Marion C. Whiteside. Through Jan. 17.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24.

Scherer Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

MAIL CARRIER GETS MEDAL FOR RESCUE

Because he jumped from the Harvard Bridge on the night of Oct. 24, 1930, and saved a man from drowning, Daniel M. Long, of Boston, a mail carrier attached to the Burlington Avenue station of the Post Office Department, yesterday afternoon received a silver medal, the highest award of the Massachusetts Humane Society. The award was made in the office of Col. Charles R. Gow, postmaster. The postmaster and Charles P. Curtis, president of the society, spoke. Colonel Gow pinned the award on Mr. Long's coat.

In congratulating Mr. Long, the postmaster mentioned that the mail carrier's mother, Mrs. Mary Driscoll Long, received the Humane Society medal for bravery, 35 years ago. It was also learned that Mr. Long saved three women from injury, Sept. 30, by stopping a runaway motortruck on a steep hill in Brookline.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat colder Sunday afternoon and night; moderate west and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday and in northern portions tonight; Vermont generally fair tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds, diminishing Sunday; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 17	Max. Jan. 16		8 a.m. Jan. 17	Max. Jan. 16
Albany	32	32	Memphis	38	46
Atlantic City	32	36	Miami	66	66
Boston	30	35	Montreal	28	30
Buffalo	32	34	Nantucket	36	39
Calgary	16	...	New Orleans	48	58
Charleston	36	42	New York	32	34
Chicago	28	44	Philadelphia	36	36
Denver	36	42	Pittsburgh	30	36
Des Moines	20	50	Portland, Me.	26	30
Eastport	24	24	Portland, Ore.	44	50
Galveston	52	52	San Francisco	44	56
Hatteras	40	40	St. Louis	36	44
Helena	32	34	St. Paul	28	38
Jacksonville	48	50	Seattle	44	46
Kansas City	36	48	Tampa	52	62
Los Angeles	50	66	Washington	40	40

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:44 p. m., Sunday 10:53 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

ASSOCIATED GAS OUTPUT

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Electric output of Associated Gas & Electric system for the week ended Jan. 10 was 63,356,831 kilowatt hours, an increase of 6.5 per cent over the like week of 1930. Gas output was 396,383,900 cubic feet, an increase of 7 per cent.

Half of Seamen Native Americans

Nearly half of the sailors operating United States ships are native Americans, the United States Bureau of Navigation states in "Merchant Marine Statistics for 1930," just received at Boston. A total of 288,496 seamen were shipped or re-shipped on American vessels last year, exclusive of officers, of which 143,189 were native Americans and 37,922 were naturalized citizens.

Most of the sailors were signed on at New York, which accounted for 138,464. Seattle came next with 27,376 and San Francisco third with 24,945. Other nationalities in the totals included 23,748 British sailors, 17,555 Germans and 13,805 Spanish.

More than $2,000,000 was collected by the Government as a tonnage tax, levied on all vessels, both American and foreign, operating in American waters, during the year, the report shows.

SENTENCE ASKED FOR DRUG ADDICT IN CALIFORNIA

Jurists Asked to Protect Narcotic Victims From Peddlers

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—More effectively coördinated work in stamping out drug addiction in California is asked by a legislative committee in its report after a two years' study of the problem.

The committee appealed to California jurists to protect addicts from drug peddlers by giving them adequate sentences. Six months in county jails or a sentence to a state hospital was urged as essential in cases of drug addiction, to free the victim of this habit from parasitical salesmen until resistance to the temptation to indulge in drugs is fortified.

The report declared that Los Angeles judges in particular have become prone to dismiss cases against drug addicts, until it has come to be no unusual thing for every second offender to be freed. This practice, the committee feels, is a mistake, as it subjects these discharged victims of the drug habit to the continued influence of drug peddlers.

Los Angeles has minimized the drug traffic within its borders, however, in spite of lenient judges, the report states, through the vigorous action of the narcotic squad of its police department. Federal judges in California also are given credit as "the chief bulwark protecting California from the drug trafficker."

Drug addiction costs California from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually, without counting the indirect cost of crime and official handling of cases, the report states, declaring that these figures are based on conservative estimates. The number of drug addicts in the State were given as approximately 3000, of which about 20 per cent are women, and of which 80 per cent are active or potential criminals. It urges freer use of vagrancy laws, under which offenders can be committed to county jails for six months, in combating the drug habit.

Music

Boston Symphony

For the first week of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation, Henry Hadley, distinguished American conductor and composer, was invited to take over the podium and incidentally to set before the Boston public some examples of his own compositions. For the concerts of Jan. 16 and 17, therefore, Mr. Hadley arranged a program which was made up of Hadyn's Symphony in E flat (B. & H. No. 1), Carl McKinley's "Masquerade," and Mr. Hadley's Tone Poem, "Salome," and Suite, "Streets of Peking."

Mr. Hadley's musicianship and authoritative leadership are well known to audiences not only in the United States, but in Europe, South America and the Far East. With the coöperation of the splendid orchestral instrument lent to him by Dr. Koussevitzky, he obtained an excellent performance of the Haydn Symphony ("with the drum-roll"), and exhibited equal command of his forces in the works from American pens which filled the remainder of the program.

It was natural that interest should center in these indigenous works. Carl McKinley, a native of what is known in New England as "the State o' Maine," is now a member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston. "Masquerade" was written in 1924. It had been played twice previously in Boston, but not before "at these concerts." The composer says that it is "without program or descriptive intention other than that implied in its title." He has employed a large orchestra to restate very competently certain musical truths which first were discovered variously in Vienna and in Harlem.

Mr. Hadley's tone poem, after Oscar Wilde's tragedy, has been played many times since its first performance in Boston under Dr. Muck in 1907. The work was composed, as the program notes pointed out, before Strauss's opera on the same subject was produced at Dresden, and was completed before Mr. Hadley was acquainted with Strauss's score. It is evident, however, that it had not been completed before certain other European musical masterworks had been made known to the world. But originative artists are rare, and it was perfectly proper that Mr. Hadley should tell his story in the musical language which 25 years ago was commonly current.

The "Peking" Suite was composed no earlier than last September, while Mr. Hadley was serving as guest conductor of the Tokyo New Symphony Orchestra. It has been heard in Tokyo, in New York and in Chicago. There are seven divisions, descriptive of contrasted scenes of city life in the East. The idiom is effectively Oriental in the Puccinian style, though some of the atmosphere comes from no farther away than Paris. The most interesting of the sketches is the fourth, called "Jade Street (Moonlight)." Here with strings, flute and horn, the composer has conveyed impressions of loveliness.

Mr. Hadley was cordially received at the Friday concert, and at the close there were mutual congratulations between conductor and orchestra.

L. A. S.

Stradivarius Quartet

The Stradivarius Quartet (Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second violin; Nicolas Moldavan, viola; Gerald Warburg, violoncello) gave the third and final concert of the season in the central court of Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University last evening. Once more these players brought to the museum throngs of listeners who filled all the corridors and adjoining rooms and the picturesque balconies. The program last evening was wide ranging. It began with the precisions and the quaint charm of Haydn's Quartet in G major. Here were gently undulating moods, never stormy, always genial, yet sounding a varied and interesting course. Next followed a brief bit by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, an Adagio sostenuto, originally the introduction to the Concerto for piano and strings in E flat. This piece came to the attention of the players through Prof. G. B. Weston, in whose library the manuscript reposes.

For modern touches, the audience heard a skillfully contrived arrangement by Mr. Pochon for quartet of Debussy's suave and softly curved melody, "La Fille aux cheveux de lin," familiar piece for piano, and Mr. Schelling's "Tarantella," a brisk, frolicsome piece, amusing in context. Smetana's Quartet in E minor, the emotional "Aus Meinem Leben," brought the concert to a close. Agree or disagree with the musical tenets of the composer and this product of his as we will, there can hardly be much difference over the quartet's playing of the piece. They lent it every deftness, every grace, every warmth they could muster, enhancing its effectiveness with true musicianship.

This series of concerts at the museum, now concluding its second year, fills a definite need in the community it ministers to. Attendance is always large and alert. Students come in large numbers to these fine concerts, whose proximity is an additional inducement. Whoever has watched the listeners at these concerts and also listened to the skill and polish and musicianly quality of the players may well hope that these delightful evenings may again bring pleasure and stimulation in another season.

C. S. B.

CHORAL SOCIETY TO GIVE CONCERT

The Choral Society of the Massachusetts Federated Women's Clubs will present a concert at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Saturday evening, Jan. 31, at 8:15. The assisting artists will be Bernice Fisher (Mrs. Morgan Butler), Katharyn Perkins Beals, Edward Verne Powell, Dorothy Clements Evans and George Sawyer Dunham, conductor.

Musical selections will be of unusual interest, the society reports, as many were chosen during Mr. Dunham's recent trip through Germany and England. Following the concert there will be an informal reception and dance.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK RESERVE PROPOSED

A bill, requiring every coöperative bank to have on hand a reserve of at least 3 per cent of its total resources with which to pay withdrawals and share loans, was among the 14 coöperative bank bills filed with the clerk of the State Senate by Roger Keith, Senator from Brockton, Jan. 15.

A reduction from four to three months in the length of time a share holder can be in arrears with his payments before his shares may be declared forfeited was another of the proposals. The bills were on the petition of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League.

HOLLYWOOD GROUP ABOARD THE VIRGINIA

Three of the passengers on the Panama Pacific Liner Virginia, sailing from New York today for the Pacific Coast, are bound for Hollywood to join motion picture organizations, it is announced by the Boston office of the line. They are: Quinn Martin, former film critic of the World, who is to write scenarios for Fox Films; James J. Corbett, who is going to make talking pictures, and Maj. Court Treatt, English explorer, who is to act as technical advisor for big game films.

CROSSES ATLANTIC 100 TIMES

A. E. J. Tovey of London, a passenger on the White Star liner Baltic, which sails from Boston tomorrow for Cobh and Liverpool, is making his 100th crossing of the Atlantic. The steamer calls here on the way from New York to Europe and embarks 50 cabin, 35 tourists and 30 third-class passengers at this port.

FRANK S. DAVIS TO SPEAK

Members of Saugus Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of East Saugus are to hear Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting Jan. 19, who is to speak on "The Port of Boston and Maritime New England."

MOTOR VEHICLE MEASURES FILED IN LEGISLATURE

New Compulsory Insurance Plan Would Make Drivers Responsible

Bills covering a wide range of subjects, from new automobile insurance proposals to identification badges for Massachusetts legislators, were filed yesterday with clerks of the General Court.

Enactment of legislation setting up a new system of compulsory automobile insurance, which would place responsibility for accidents on the driver instead of on the vehicle itself, as at present, is urged in a petition filed by Framingham's representatives.

Under the bill, a driver having an accident in which liability existed would pay an additional sum as an insurance reserve before his or her license could be renewed. A second accident would require payment of a still larger fee.

Establishment of a motor vehicle accident board of seven members, which would have original jurisdiction in all motor cases involving personal or property damage, is asked in a measure introduced by J. Walton Tuttle, Representative from Framingham. The chairman of the proposed board would receive $6400 a year and his associates $6000.

A bill to limit the length of motor vehicles to 28 feet over all, and the width to 98 inches, was filed by William M. Melley, Representative of Chelsea. Another measure would require the registration of bicycles and the use of number plates by them, with fee of 50 cents.

Metal identification badges for members of the House and the Senate, and special automobile license plates for them, were asked in petitions. A bill calling for $50,000 to build a state police boat was filed by Conde Brodbine, Suffolk Senator.

A bill under which vaccination would not be compulsory in any school or institution was filed by petition of the Citizens' Committee Opposed to Compulsory Vaccination.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston seeks legislative authorization for the city to borrow $1,250,000 outside the debt limit to further develop the Boston Airport.

Establishment of a commission to investigate the labor policies and activities of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and report back by May 1 of this year is sought in a resolve sponsored by the Boston Central Labor Union.

Amusements

"Oberammergau 1930"

Last night at Symphony Hall, Burton Holmes presented views of Oberammergau at the times of its decennial Passion Play, covering a period of 40 years. To one spectator the throwbacks to earlier days were the most interesting. When we leave America behind, we don't want to run into it again at every continental corner. "Westies" and motorbuses and other items of high pressure civilization, we should like to forget for a little.

And so we should prefer personally to have visited this celebrated village in the charming days of its quaint simplicity, as Mr. Holmes revealed it to us in his progressive-picture-party. We should like to have seen the frescoed houses before shopwindows cut into their naïve decorations, to have visited the little square before its fountain was forced to give way to the balloon tires of traffic. There are places where modernity palls, and we look upon Oberammergau as one of them.

However, Mr. Holmes has done his best to preserve for late comers to that ancient spectacle the flavor of those simpler times, in stills and motion films of four decades. The pictures were distinctly of the village, the craggy Kofel looking down upon it, its players, their homes and the immediately outlying country. There were no motion pictures of the Passion Play itself. Still pictures of the preliminary tableaux there were, posed scenes from the Great Drama, camera portraits of those devoted men and women whose lives are a preparation for their parts in it. As Mr. Newman explained in his recent very similar lecture, pictures of the Passion Play in action are prohibited, and it is impossible, by any strategy, to get them. (That for the charge of commercialism against the village folk.)

There were motion pictures of the players filmed by special permission, showing them in their daily life, and still pictures of their character portrayals—rugged men with long, luxuriant hair and fine, mobile faces; serious young girls, tremendously aware of the importance of their parts, but quick to smile outside of them; and children abundantly, with the honey of happiness in their hearts and its sunshine in their faces. Anton Lang, of world-wide fame and homage as the Christus of 30 years until 1930, stood out among the players. The intimate glimpses of his home and family were delightful.

Judging from Mr. Holmes's comments and the historic sequence of his pictures, the production has gained in artistry and mise en scène and setting. The theater has been made more comfortable, even if the village has lost something of its folk-tale aspect. One doubts if the scene of The Last Supper, after da Vinci, was improved upon in the newer arrangement, and one believes that some of the earlier Pietàs and Descents from the Cross, so like Italian primitives, should have remained unchanged.

Mr. Holmes left with us a feeling of genial acquaintanceship with the almost legendary village and its noble players, and a heightened impression of the solemnization of its Sacred Tragedy.

LIGHT STATION SITE SELECTED

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16 (AP)—Purchase of a site at Bristol, R. I., by the United States Lighthouse Service for a Narragansett Bay station was announced today by the Newport Realty Trust Corporation. The purchase included the former Short Line Ferry Terminal owned by State Senator William H. Vanderbilt and which was abandoned when the Mount Hope bridge was opened.

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SENATOR DAVIS SAYS $10,646.45 IS ALL HE SPENT

Pennsylvania Man Defends Himself Against Excessive Campaign Costs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — The Senate campaign investigating committee yesterday gave James J. Davis (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, a chance to defend himself against the charge that expenditures in behalf of his nomination had been excessive.

Mr. Davis presented before the committee an impressive list of 25 Pennsylvania witnesses to his integrity, Mr. Davis declaring that $10,646.45 represented the sum total of his own expenditures in the campaign and that he had never spent a dollar corruptly or contrary to law.

Before Mr. Davis opened his defense, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and chairman of the committee, placed in the record the report of his investigators, indicating that $633,148 had been spent in behalf of the Brown-Davis ticket in the primary campaign and $494,739 for the ticket on which Mr. Davis ran in the general elections.

The defense was based on the contention that the major share of the money spent on the Brown-Davis ticket was spent in behalf of the candidates other than Mr. Davis who, rather than being a burden on the ticket, was its principal asset and helped to carry through the other candidates.

James B. Drew, Judge of the Pennsylvania Superior Court, who was elected on the same ticket as Mr. Davis, maintained that Mr. Davis would have been elected had he remained at his desk in Washington and never spent a penny in the campaign.

Questioned by Joseph E. Davies, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, who acted as Mr. Davis's attorney, as to what portion of the ticket expenditures might be said to have been expended in Mr. Davis's interest, Judge Drew estimated that it could certainly not be more than one-tenth of the total.

"My life has been an open book," Mr. Davis declared with vehemence. "There is no page in it I have any fear in opening. I have never been charged with corruption or dishonesty in my life. I have always stood for clean and wholesome elections and I resent with all my power the unfair and unjust attempt to charge me with the expenditure of these great sums of money."

ALBANIA STRIDES ON TO PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

bles" ruled the country in an unjust and capricious way.

It is severe but just to say that Albania was a land of every sort of anarchy and caprice. There were no good courts, there was an abominable administration, almost unexcelled ignorance among the masses and complete disunity.

To that must be added religious strife. The Orthodox Albanians were looked upon by many of their fellow countrymen of other faiths as Greeks and to this date many Christian Albanians call their Moslem brothers Turks. That is the common term. And let it be remembered that the Moslem Albanians did oppress and mistreat the Christians. In many cases the worst foes of the Albanians have been Albanians.

Naturally under such circumstances people came to look upon force as the supreme authority, for it usually was. Violence prevailed and was answered by violence so men went armed, despised laws and took justice into their own hands. One must try to realize what ideals this state of affairs brought about. And especially among a people whom the Turkish Government absolutely deprived of all books and all all schools. Many of the Albanians have been underfed for decades and a chaotic and predatory administration made it unprofitable for anyone to raise more than he needed to eat.

Faith Required

It was from such material that the Albanians had to make a prosperous modern state. The effort required faith, sacrifice, devotion and heroism. But these have not been lacking and progress is being made. For example, a common, dominant language is being formed. It will not come into being at once. It will continue to undergo many changes. Words and forms will long fight for places in that most secure of all social treasure houses, a language, but no insuperable difficulties present themselves.

The Albanians have all learned to understand each other and circulars sent from the Government at Tirana are intelligible even in the most obscure parts of the kingdom. Gradually also textbooks are being prepared and printed. Many newspapers and magazines are appearing.

In the realm of order there has been great accomplishment. Without any question Albania is at present one of the safest lands in the Balkans. People continually travel through it night and day. Brigandage is practically unknown. The administration also has imposed itself in every corner of the kingdom. No longer do tribal chiefs or despotic pashas and beys dominate Albania.

Communications Improve

The Government at Tirana is the final and unquestioned authority. This is a new thing for the country. If one travels now through the mountains he sees old castles and fortresses in which lived beys and pashas, who were lords and masters. They were petty and capricious tyrants who held the common people helpless in their hands. That situation has been completely abolished. And everybody in Albania joyfully tells one today that they no longer fear the beys. Of course, I do not mean to intimate that there were not just and helpful beys. There are, indeed, many who have done much for Albania, but the system itself was feudalism at its worst and its abolition is a great gain.

Communications in Albania continue to improve. This is a very difficult problem because Albania's rivers are capricious and very dangerous. Many exceptionally strong bridges are required. But they are being built and even though half a dozen of the most important remain to be finished there are already incomparably better communications in the country than ever before in history.

Religiously also Albania has made progress. Islam has been freed from any administrative connection with the East and the Albanian Orthodox Church has been made self-governing, while relations between Roman Catholics, Muhammadans and Orthodox Christians have become cordial. Almost no religious intolerance exists.

A National Bank has been formed, a national currency is gradually imposing itself, a national capital has been built, a national army has been trained and organized.

Of course, all this is but the framework of Albania. It is a meager and humble beginning. Economic conditions are bad and the financial situation is actually precarious. There is much to be done. But the important thing is that so much has been done so well. And practically all of it within five years, for before that one revolution followed another and all was unsettled.

Little Albania is learning to walk. At any rate it is on its feet. And when there were so many people and circumstances working to keep it down one cannot but rejoice that it is standing and that it gives every promise of advancing along the road of progress.

Student Heeds Call of Brazil Jungle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENWOOD, S. C.—At a time when most youths are still in college or making their débuts in the business world, Emmett R. Blake, scientific student of this city, is on his way into the remote jungles of South America.

As a member of an expedition sponsored by the National Geographic Society he will assist in collecting specimens and in settling a boundary dispute between Venezuela and Brazil. He is a graduate of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., where he specialized in biology.

The expedition, after completing a 4000-mile sea voyage into the interior of South America, plans a 2000-mile voyage up the Amazon and Rio Negri rivers into the heart of the tropics. An additional 1100 miles will be covered by motorboat, and the final 700 miles by canoe and on foot.

At the source of the Amazon is a tribe of Indians that has never been seen by a white man. The expedition hopes to win their friendship and study the customs and traditions of this isolated people.

Radio Talk Brings Gifts to Porto Rico Children

SAN JUAN, P. R. (By U. P.)—The radio took its place this year as a gift bringer to Porto Rican children. When Theodore Roosevelt was in the United States last month he spoke over a national hook-up of the poverty that existed among the thousands of boys and girls here.

After his return letters from the United States began to pour in to La Fortaleza, the Governor's headquarters, the great majority of which contained checks for the children. The letters came from all over the country and the writers invaribly told of how Colonel Roosevelt's story had moved them.

MEXICO LEVIES ONE CENT TAX ON SUGAR

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—A tax of 5 centavos per kilo (a little more than 1 cent a pound) on sugar produced within the Republic has been levied by the Federal Government to alleviate the crisis which the sugar industry faces as a result of overproduction and an unstable market. The revenue will be used to help stabilize the price of the product.

The measure is in response to a recent appeal of the sugar growers asking for authority to establish a minimum price of 28 centavos per kilo and a maximum price of 30 centavos. Their declaration that the present price of around 20 centavos was insufficient to maintain the industry on a profitable basis has been recognized by the new duty.

On Both Feet!

Reductions Made in Mexican Budgets

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—The Secretary of Treasury and Public Credit has announced a reduction of more than $250,000 in the 1931 budget of the Interior Department and a $200,000 reduction in the Foreign Relations budget for this year. The expense cut has been approved by Congress as a necessary measure to benefit the national economy.

Reductions have been made in branches of the departments that are considered no longer necessary or suitable for postponement. Certain consulates have been suppressed in the Department of Foreign Relations, as well as two claims commissions, the Mexico-French and the Mexico-German, which have concluded their labors.

The reduction in the Interior Department, the chief cabinet post of the Mexican Government, while quoted at 556,661 pesos, actually amounts to only 56,661 pesos, since the War and Marine Department in the future will be charged with the fund of 500,000 pesos to sustain the Yaquis tribes in Vera Cruz, formerly assigned to the Interior Department.

The chief economy in the Department of the Interior will be effected in the item listed as "Expenses of Printing and Binding."

Farm Head Finds Prices at Bottom

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 17—Farm prices in general have bumped the bottom and any change will be for the better, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told 3000 farmers gathered here for Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Legge criticized the piling up of the wheat surplus and declared that further increase would ruin the wheat farmers.

"I don't believe the reports we received from Russia," he added. When Russia issues statements about the vast number of bushels of wheat it can produce and the progress it can make industrially, Mr. Legge said he was forced to discount them on considering other more exacting reports.

HALT RADIOCASTS BY EXILES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 17 (AP) The Government yesterday issued a decree prohibiting radiocasting in Uruguay calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility of another nation. Issuance on the decree followed protests against speeches delivered by Argentine exiles in which the Argentine Government was attacked.

Villages Housed in Single Towers Pictured in Britain in 60 Years

English Author Takes Jules Verne Trip in the Air and Tells of Factory Towns of Rings of Towers—Slum Districts Wiped Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In order to preserve open spaces for the future in the little island of Britain, the people of London and all the other towns and villages will have to be "piled on top of one another in great high towers," according to J. B. Priestley, prominent English author, who delivered an entertaining speech recently on "Sixty Years Hence," before the Architecture Club.

London, in 1990, he pictured as a municipality of 20-story buildings (the city's unstable subsoil being given as the reason which has thus far prevented any office building of more than 14 stories being attempted to date) with the old parts, such as Mayfair and the City, roofed in like arcades.

Imagining himself coming from America by air, accompanied by a well-informed secretary, after awakening from a long sleep, Mr. Priestley said he noticed high towers dotted all over the countryside.

"These," said the secretary," are the villages of England. Since our population rose to 80,000,000 we found that this was the only way of keeping any open space. Each tower contains all the inhabitants of the village, together with a restaurant and a theater."

Nearing London, he looked down from his airship to see rings of towers. These were the factory towns. And then the capital itself appeared in sight.

Along the main roads intersecting the towering buildings, "fast beetles"—public motor conveyances—traveled. No small private cars were allowed to complicate the traffic problem. And no vehicle could enter the respected old arcades, where everyone went on foot.

"The East and North East slum districts of London, which I remembered in 1930 with such horror," continued Mr. Priestley, "had been blown up in a war against bad housing, and, incidentally, Yorkshire had become a free state. The year 1932 marked the declaration of war against unemployment and bad trade."

In more serious vein, Ewart G. Culpin, Alderman, said that the Londoners of today had to suffer for the haphazard development of the past, and unless closer attention was given to the vital question of planning the London of the future would become an uninhabitable city. At least 20,000 additional acres for parks and open spaces were required for the population of greater London and another 30,000 houses for the increase of its people.

But there would have to be coördination in order to bring harmony to future devolpment, continued Mr. Culpin. At present London's big schemes of improvement, costing millions of pounds, were all separate instead of being coördinated.

The New York regional plan, he pointed out, took six years to prepare. But at the present rate of progress London's plan might take 26 or 56 years to complete. And now, at a period when leases were falling in and whole areas of the metropolis were coming in for redevelopment, it was essential that the authorities should be ready for it.

FRENCH SHOE WORKERS STRIKE

LIMOGES, France, Jan. 16 (AP)—Six thousand workers in the shoe industry went on strike today for higher wages.

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By WILLIAM J. McANENEY
President, Hudson Motor Car Company

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3. Hudson-Essex turns out more cars per square foot of factory space than any other plant in the automobile industry—which means efficiency at its highest. Again, it results in savings passed on to the consumer in reduced prices, increased quality or both.

4. Hudson-Essex introduced synchronized production—which means that production is positively controlled, eliminating the storage of cars and parts, creating another huge saving. And this saving is passed on to the consumer in reduced prices, increased quality or both.

5. Hudson-Essex inventories are turned over many times every year—which means that no capital is tied up in stored supplies and materials, no interest lost. And again, the consumer benefits in reduced prices, increased quality or both.

6. The Hudson Motor Car Company has issued no bonds, nor preferred stock, because these were unnecessary. Sufficient operating capital always has been available from the first year of operation.

7. Hudson-Essex is backed by huge resources and a reserve created from profits. These, with big production, enable Hudson-Essex to buy finer quality materials at lower prices. Here again, this independent, successful corporation effects savings which are passed on to the consumer in reduced prices, increased quality or both.

8. That is what OWNER-MANAGEMENT means. That is why Hudson is referred to as "fast on its feet" by the industry.

9. Hudson-Essex is quick to take advantage of favorable conditions. It is mobile, with instant decisions handed down on questions demanding immediate action. Thus owner-management, over a period of 22 years, has provided exclusive advantages in quality at low prices which "scattered possessions" or remote control can never offer.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Turn Left, Then Right

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

DOWN town for the next few weeks there will be opportunity to see paintings by the established order of artists, serene in their manifestations of tradition, at the National Arts Club.

Eight blocks to the southwest, in the new building of the New School of Social Research, until Feb. 10 the public may view the works of 37 modernists arranged by the Société Anonyme.

These shows exemplify two current streams of activity, to be referred to for convenience as the left and right branches, though both are really a part of that Mississippi of traditional art impulse, expression. First, then, to turn to the left.

On the fourth and fifth floors of the new school, on the walls of the duplex library, are hung the 70 oils, water colors and constructions presented as pictures by these 37 painters. An ingratiating induction is offered by "The Monster," quaint title for one of Leon Carrol's transmutations of the plant kingdom to a scale that dwarfs the human unit. Somewhat abashed by this enormous leaf and blossom, we still can delight in its mysterious greens, purples and blues, and in the architectural integrity of its design. First sight of the Italian Panaggi's "Motor Races" fetches from us an involuntary sharp intake of breath. Here are three motorcyclists pictured within the single theme of speed. Only such parts of the forms and machines as might register in a seventh of a second on our vision are sharply modeled. The rest is left trailing the mists of whiz. All instinct of admiration for smoothly functioning machines is this painting.

⁂

Picabia, Frenchman, offers "Linea," colossal heads of a mother and child, with the line emphasized for its own sake, and age-old green and sepia tonalities to lend the fascinations of pure color and exalted contour. Because of the comparative closeness to representation manifest in Suzanne Duchamp's "Flowers," this sparkling and crisp rendering seems almost out of place in its present company. Molzahn, German, shows in "Flying Forms" what appears to be a number of cardboard torsos scaling through space. These forms lack third dimensional interest but have color charm. Connection between the rampant items is sometime effected by accordion-like hyphens. One of these forms is tripled and might well be given the sub-title of "Strawberry, Vanilla and Chocolate."

By Man Ray is a painting that looks like a tempest of headless augers, which he calls "Factory in a Forest." This has grace of color, however disconcerting the design. Katherine S. Dreier's contribution is "A Glimpse," a painting of a pair of cylinders. One of these, with its perspective of tracks, might be something earthbound, like the Hudson Tube; the other appears to have terrestrial connotations. By Gorky, a Russian now living in New York, we have "Improvisation," which may be a final statement of abstractionism, for we were unable to discover a recognizable form in this composition of colored shapes in space.

There are rhythms of logic in William Zorach's "Ships That Pass in the Night," with its echoes of cubism and symbolic use of a glowing lamp in the midst of the shifting planes. Max Weber's "The Children" concerns a group of roly-poly adults presented in a design built up of symmetrical chords of color. The linguistic gifts of Gertrude Stein would be needed to characterize Paul Klee's form inventions, which look like yellow and green areas of celluloid, partially superimposed, in the design he calls "Feigenbaum."

⁂

"La Statue Vivante," by Violler, a Parisian, might be a modern Joan of Arc. Only her head shows out of a box that may have something to do with wireless. Anyway it is fitted with switches, with an aerial in the background. Our intuitive title for this one was "Martyr to Radio." By Schwitters there are constructions of colored forms, as in "Relief With Red," which is composed of juxtaposed strips of forgotten street car transfers, laundry slips and bits of discarded labels. This artist is clearly for the elect, someone may yet find a decorative use for discarded razor blades. By Leger, Parisian, there is a composition built up largely of cylinders and columns, broken, halved, drawn and quartered, handsome in color, chaotic without some clue beyond its laconic title, "Painting."

One of the frescoes being done for the New School by José Clement Orosco, Mexican painter, is on view. It is a large panel of reddish-brown tone, with parts of three oversized male figures. On the left and right are men who are accomplishing nothing with their drawing triangles, though one is actuated by heavy thought, and the other hangs on to a rainbow above his head. In the center the third man is triumphantly doing things at an anvil. Behind him are pick, hammer and shovel. This may be a paean in praise of labor, possibly to be interpreted as "Static thought and hope get you nowhere; go to work."

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After the storm—calm.

In the quiet galleries of the National Arts Club, which faces that peaceful relic of old New York—Gramercy Park—the Members' Annual Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture is being held until Feb. 6, free to the public. Here one does not feel the beat of the times in which we live. Rather may one escape with most of the artists who did these pictures from the clang and urge of the day. What the painters at the New School intensify, the painters at the National Arts Club soften. On the left the air is charged with excitement; on the right with serenity.

To Ivan G. Olinsky for "Madonna" went the National Arts Club Maida Gregg Memorial Prize of $1000. This is essentially the portrait of a modern young woman realized as to modeling of the planes with a completeness unattainable by a painter deficient in penetration and concentration. To this fine general effect the thoroughly considered and simplified color masses contribute strongly. "Madonna and Child," by Harry Watrous, is another of his masterful examples of the painter's craftsmanship and taste, painting for the sake of painting. It received the National Arts Club medal. The club's medal for sculpture went to Frederick G. R. Roth for "The Elephant," a work strong in its feeling for masses, for large intimations of movement, and their accompanying echoes.

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Wilson Irvine shows another of his experiments with chromatic fringing, this time in an interior. C. Vesin detects in the mists over New York harbor a pattern of forms and decorative atmospheric whirl, all set forth with tonal charm. Nicholas Velos offers a sculptural mass from which at points emerge the forms of nymphs and waves, a turbulent design of piquant appeal. The heave of a sullen sea is in one of Gifford Beal's marines with figures. E. D. Roth, who has so often translated the sunniness of Spain into his etchings, now essays the same vein in a painting. There is a caress in every stroke with which Jean Jacques Pfister has painted a row of decorative trees by the sea. Verve is in every stroke of Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's picture of a girl in red and black engaged in painting a still life. Eliot Clark offers an overpowering picture of a mesa, the crown of the great bulk of rock golden in the late afternoon light, and suggesting of cathedrals within the mass.

⁂

By Hayley Lever there is a golden moonrise scene, with boats in a harbor, F. Phimister Proctor shows his peaceful seated statue of the "Pioneer Mother." Emma Fordyce MacRae paints an interesting dark young woman in a form-fitting yellow gown against an orange background. Eugene Higgins depicts two laborers snug within their hut, with another toiling outside against a wall of green ocean. John F. Carlson presents another of his mellifluous landscapes with brook and trees and distant hill in varying planes of color. Chauncey F. Ryder offers another of his lyrical pictures of hill country, Ernest Lawson displays further pictorial report of the tapestry color of Colorado mining country, and Eric Hudson gives us again one of his strong simple seascapes with slow-moving substantial boats driven by dark-hued sails.

Hobart Nichols achieves that paradox, a moonlight landscape that seems filled with light. J. E. Costigan pursues his theme of peasant woman with goat, with beauty in his personal color and symmetrical handing of form.

Courtesy of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts

"Suijin Woods on the Sumida River," by Hiroshige.

'Philip Goes Forth'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

GEORGE KELLY'S new comedy, "Philip Goes Forth," staged by the author and presented by Lawrence Rivers at the Biltmore Theater, beginning Jan. 12, 1931. The cast:

Mrs. Randolph	Thais Lawton
Edna	Donna Pasdeloup
Philip	Harry Ellerbe
Mrs. Oliver	Cora Witherspoon
Mr. Eldridge	Thurston Hall
Cynthia	Madge Evans
Mr. Haines	Harold Webster
Miss Krail	Dorothy Stickney
Mr. Shronk	Harry Gresham
Hazel	Mary Gildes
Mrs. Ferris	Marion Barney
Bassett	Ralph Urmy

At the heart of Mr. Kelly's new comedy stands Mrs. Ferris, for 30 years a stage favorite, now reduced to conducting a New York rooming house. Despite this shabby end to a glamorous career, there is no bitterness in Mrs. Ferris; she has known moments of beauty that can never be taken from her, and she has ripened into a wise maturity. She understands the artistic urge, for she has suffered from it in many guises. Because she believed the fine words of a bad actor who was always talking of writing plays and never doing anything, the due reward of her years of service in the theater had been eaten up. So she can be firm with the youth Philip, who has come to New York to write plays and who discovers that his real interest lies in business. Pity is mixed with her impatience toward a pianist who moons about for years. His liking for composition he mistakes for a talent. With one look she can curl the hair of a loose-lipped little gabbler about playmaking formulas. Finally, she can buy roses for one of her paying guests, Miss Krail, who writes poetry and makes a living at it. All that such a part implies is set forth with vitality, benevolence and finesse by Marion Barney.

George Kelly makes many fine and penetrating points in the writing of this comedy, but if he had done nothing more than draw the portrait of Miss Krail, he would have done much, granting Dorothy Stickney to play the part. The fire burns so brightly within little Miss Krail that it all but consumes her. Pale-faced little wren, she drifts into a Third Avenue shop, and brings back a piece of old brocade to the rooming house. She darts about cocking her head and uttering little cries of delight over what to others is a square of soiled cloth. Grotesque and definitely funny is Miss Krail, yet she walks in beauty. Miss Stickney's acting of this part lifts the story clear off the earth whenever she comes into view. It was good to hear the handclapping that proved the audience's appreciation of the good work of Miss Barney and Miss Stickney.

When Philip's father, acted by Thurston Hall, comes into the room in the third act the audience stirs and murmurs in anticipation of the reunion of father and son. Happy the playwright with whom the spectators thus collaborate. Deserving of such happiness is an author who can take such pains in the composition of his play and in the choosing of his cast as does Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Hall seems a complete human being in the writing and playing of his part, and Harry Ellerbe shows how a callow youth turns into a man by process of outgrowing self-deceit. Cora Witherspoon, in a bravura part such as Clyde Fitch used to deck his plays with, had the audience shimmering with satirical laughter at a babbling poseur. Like Fitch, Mr. Kelly can write engrossingly of the life of his times, and in key with the pressure and temper of his day, with never a touch of rowdyism. In "Philip Goes Forth" there comes again and again a flashing revelation of character, a glint of compassion, a clear high note of vision, a serise of the relation of things.

E. C. S.

Mills's International Circus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Bertram Mills, the Cochran of the equine world, is a man of unboundaried horizon, of perennial enthusiasm for the world of the circus. He will travel thousands of miles to secure a turn; he will spend thousands of pounds to perfect his circus year by year. His largesse is boundless; he entertains 1100 people to a Lucullan lunch, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London and the evergreen Lord Lonsdale, and when he replies to a toast he mirages before our eyes visions of further wonders to come. Then he throws open the gates of his Eldorado, and for three hours by the clock young and old are lifted to the seventh heaven of joy by the versatility, the stupendous feats of men and beasts.

His is a circus in the traditional sense of the word, with horses as the pièce de réaistance. Such horses—capering, dancing, galloping at the bidding of the Brothers Schumann, Ernst and Oscar, without a flick of the whip—horses reviving the good old days of Renz, Solomonski and Carré. Such rulers of the forest, lions and tigers emulating the horses in their feats of training as if they were children out for a "beano." And again no constraint, for, as Lord Lonsdale always repeats at the festive dish, "I would not be president if there were a semblance of cruelty." And then the sea lions playing the National Anthem in orchestrated harmony; the dogs frolicking in comic helter-skelter, vieing with the clowns, some still perpetuating the old pranks, but rather lost in the vastness of Olympia.

At length the humans attract our attention—acrobats performing sky-high somersaults, cyclists gliding on tight ropes as if they were on terra firma, equilibrists defying the law of Newton, jugglers playing fast and loose with all manner of articles from balls and feathers to chairs and tables. Indeed a wonderful array, exciting the young to jubilant ecstasy, and raising their elders to oblivion of the workaday world.

Dec. 22 is every year a red-letter day in the calendar, a fitting preface to the festive season.

A Queensland Artist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland—A one-man show by the young Queensland artist, Vincent Sheldon, consisting of water colors, etchings, monotypes, dry points and mezzotints, has been going on at the Grosvenor Gallery here. Mr. Sheldon exhibited 44 works. Of his water colors, his most ambitious effort is "Interior, St. John's Cathedral." "The Late Normal School," representing one of the old landmarks of Brisbane, which was demolished recently to make way for the Anzac Memorial, is a colored drawing attractively treated. "A Corner in Cairo" and "A Little Bit of Malta" are colorful wall decorations.

Mr. Sheldon's best work is shown in his etchings, dry points and monotypes. His monotypes "Brow of the Hill" and "Into the Light" are examples of this type of art. One of Mr. Sheldon's monotypes is in the British Museum and two are hanging in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. He is said to be the only Queenslander represented in those places, and the only Australian represented by monotypes.

The outstanding picture in the dry point section is "A By-Way in Malta," in which he gives a faithful representation of fierce sunshine and deep shadows.

Hiroshige and Others

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis Institute of Arts is fortunate in being able to place on exhibition for several months some of the outstanding Japanese prints from two local collections of first importance, those of George C. Tuttle and Richard Pillsbury Gale and Mrs. Gale.

In one of the alcoves of the Institute's print galleries are the landscape prints, in another the figure prints. What makes the former alcove of particular significance is that it is hung with nothing but prints by Hiroshige.

In several instances two impressions of the same print are hung side by side, as in the case of the "Suijin Woods on the Sumida River," from the famous series, "One Hundred Views of Yedo." Here it is possible for even the untrained eye to discern the difference that exists between a good impression of a late edition in good condition and a fine impression of the first edition, as clear and sparkling as the day it was printed. The former seems excellent until compared with the first edition, which has all the freshness of a first inspiration. The wood block is from the so-called "Upright Series," and from under the blossoming branches of a cherry tree, in the immediate foreground, we see some sailing punts and, in the distance, Mount Tsukuba rising majestically above the pale, soft mists.

Another fine Hiroshige is the "Ohashi Bridge," one of his celebrated "Rain Prints," also from the "Hundred Views of Yedo" series. About 30 of the prints of this great artist are shown at the institute, among them one of the triptychs illustrating the adventures of Prince Genji, the Japanese Don Juan, and one of his greatest snow scenes is represented in "Clearing Weather After Snow at Kameyana," the forty-seventh station from the other of his celebrated series, "The Fifty-three Stations of the Tokaido." The Tokaido is one of the two national highways connecting Kyoto and Tokyo (Yedo), and is always crowded with pilgrims on their way to the great temples, with dignitaries on their way to court, and with ordinary travelers going back and forth between these two cities.

In the alcove containing the figure prints are fine examples of some of the best work of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among the artists are Suncho, Kiyonage, Utamaro, Yeishi and Harunobu. The last named was one of the greatest of print designers. A triptych, "The Awabi Shell Divers," is one of Harunobu's notable achievements. Even single sheets of this triptych are exceedingly rare, and the entire set of three in any color and condition is one of the rarest of Japanese prints.

Gifts to the Louvre

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—An exposition at the Tuileries Gallery offers for public view a portion of a vast collection which henceforth will enrich the galleries of the Louvre. This exposition is made possible by two donors. Works of Eugène Carrière were given by Louis Devillez, Belgian sculptor and lifelong friend of the painter. A donation of the Princess Louis de Croy offers drawings and paintings from the French and Dutch schools of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including, among others, works of Oudry, Hubert Robert and Jan van der Meer. There are also five of the "Cinq Sens" series by Palamedes Stevens of which the museum heretofore had no examples.

The donation of the Princess Louis de Croy covers 50 years of the Dutch school with works of six masters; the earliest being Jan Verspronck (1597-1662) and the latest, Nicholas Maes (1637-1693). The French paintings have been grouped into the ancients and the moderns, a classification embracing the 150 years from Vouet (1590-1649) to Hubert Robert (1733-1808) as that of the ancients; and the last half of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries, from J. L. David (1748-1825) to Xavier Le Prince (1799-1826) as that of the moderns.

The collection of Eugène Carrière's works includes portraits, figure studies, landscapes and still-lifes. M. Devillez has devoted a large portion of his time to the collection of these paintings, endeavoring always to have as complete and as broad a variety as possible represented. Many little-known portraits of the artist's wife and family are included.

A Lambert Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The opening of the Lambert exhibition of paintings at the Department of Education in this city was the occasion of an assemblage of Australian painters, who paid tribute to the art of George Lambert, who passed on a few months ago. Lambert was well known in London and Paris. He commenced his art studies in Australia, his native land, under the tutelage of Julian Ashtop. Lambert was awarded a traveling scholarship by the New South Wales Society of Artists. He spent many years abroad, and did not return to Australia until he had become an A.R.A. He was one of the Australia artists chosen to make a pictorial record of the World War. He accompanied the Australian Light Horse in Palestine and contiguous territory, and one of his best-known pictures is of a lean and lithe, desert-tanned Australian cavalryman.

The Newer Films

The following list is offered merely as information. The classifications, being entirely relative, are subject to the reader's judgment.

For the Family

The Fighting Caravan. Talking version of "The Covered Wagon." Gary Cooper, Lily Damita, Ernest Torrance, Tully Marshall.
One Heavenly Night. Budapest flower girl impersonates a music hall singer and wins a count. Singing by Evelyn Laye and John Boles. Directed by Leon Errol.
Reaching for the Moon. Douglas Fairbanks, as a get-rich magnate of commodity prices, has a laughable romance on shipboard with a social butterfly, played by Bebe Daniels.
Rio Rita. Vivid Herbert operetta filmed. Bebe Daniels, Wallace Beery and Robert Woolsey. Singing by Georgia Caine.
Sarah and Son. Ruth Chatterton as a Paris shop girl who lifts herself to the matrimonial level of the baritone Ilka Chase, impersonating a prima donna.
Part-Time Wife. Misleading title of comedy with Edna May Oliver and Charles Rogers masquerading as a couple.
Seven Days Leave. Richard Dix, Phyllis Haver, Beryl Mercer, Mickie Daniels, Mitzi Green.
Sweethearts and Wives. Ruth Chatterton, Basil Rathbone, George Arliss, Leslie Howard.
Lincoln. Griffith's new film.
With Byrd at the South Pole.
Beggar Lights. Railroad melodrama.
The Silent Enemy. Ojibway Indian life.

For Adults

Little Caesar. Gangster melodrama in which the lawbreaker is not glorified, but satirized, and the falseness of his philosophy exposed. Edward G. Robinson, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Thomas Jackson.
The Devil to Pay. Ronald Colman as the jaunty returning prodigal who demands the best of everything.
Paid. Joan Crawford in new version of the old melodrama, "Within the Law." A shop girl discovers the emptiness of revenge.
The Man Who Came Back. Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell as the Babes in the Wood in a Shanghai underworld drama of regeneration.
The Lash. Melodrama of early California acted by Richard Barthelmess and Mary Astor.
The Royal Family. Ina Claire, Fredric March, Henrietta Crosman and Mary Brian in pathos and fun in a household of actors.
The Criminal Code. Film version of the stage play exposing the effect of prison conditions upon convicts. Walter Huston, Phillips Holmes.
New Moon. Lawrence Tibbett's singing in synthetic Russian operetta.
A Lady's Morals. Misleading title of story about the singer, Jenny Lind, with Grace Moore.
Min and Bill. Marie Dressler's good acting in a sordid waterfront melodrama.
Girl of the Golden West. Ann Harding.
The Big Trail. The old American West.
Hook, Line and Sinker. Slap stick farce.
Remote Control. Gangster travesty.
Morocco. Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich.
The Bat Whispers. Mystery thriller.
Follow the Leader. Ed Wynn's fun.
Chang and Kellys in Africa. Comic strip.
The Silver Horde. Alaska melodrama.

Should England Lend Its Art?

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

IT WAS not altogether unexpected that the trustees of the National Gallery and British Museum should oppose the bill authorizing the loan of works from these collections to foreign countries. What was surprising was the nature of the excuses put forward as reasons why Great Britain should lend nothing abroad but British works, and the confession of Lord Crawford that he would support the lending of these only as "propaganda to show the high level attained by British skill."

Our so-called "art lovers" are willing to borrow, but resolute not to lend unless there be something to be gained by it.

Let us consider a few facts in connection with the bill which Lord Parmoor introduced into the English House of Lords. In September, 1929, was published the final report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries, in which it was laid down that "a nation which welcomes great international exhibitions in its capital city and fails to reciprocate cannot escape from the charge of churlishness." The report recommended that there should be a short act of Parliament empowering loans overseas from the national collections under proper safeguards.

In View of the Report

In view of the publication of this report, the authorities of the Prussian state museums waived their objection to lending works to the country which had ungraciously refused to lend any drawings from the British Museum to the Dürer exhibition at Nuremberg in 1928, and made loans to the Italian exhibition held in London in January, 1930.

At the time of the Italian exhibition Sir Robert Witt, chairman of the trustees of the National Gallery, alluded to these matters, and in connection with the Royal Commission's recommendation he publicly stated in print, "It is hoped that Parliament will find time before long for the necessary legislation."

Now quite recently Sir Robert Witt resigned his position as a trustee of the National Gallery. Later the Earl of Crawford and Lord Lee of Fareham, as spokesmen for the other trustees, sought to oppose or amend the legislation for which Sir Robert had previously asked. Was there any connection between these two events?

The Earl of Crawford asserted that there "was no good trying to disguise the fact that there was a good deal of politics in these exhibitions. One country gave a very fine exhibition, and then other countries wanted to go one better. It was propaganda."

This does not appear to be a very tactful or diplomatic way of referring to the loan exhibitions of Flemish, Dutch and Italian art which we have had in London in past years. But, even granting that these have been "propaganda," should it be forgotten that there are other nations which have lent to these exhibitions from pure disinterestedness? Germany, Austria and Hungary had nothing more to gain by lending to the Italian exhibition than the American collections and collectors who also contributed? Does not Great Britain owe something to these other nations, as well as to Belgium, Holland and Italy, who have made special displays?

Deserve Support

Further, not all art exhibitions are organized for the egoistic motives which some seem to think are the rule. There was no propaganda for national ends in the Goya exhibition in Madrid or in the Dürer exhibition at Nuremberg, any more than in the Gainsborough exhibition at Ipswich. Such exhibitions deserve the heartiest support. They help us to know more of a great artist, and, since knowledge in art is acquired more by comparison than by anything else, it is essential that all national collections should be willing to lend to such exhibitions.

All the talk about the "risk" of sending art treasures abroad is simply a smoke screen. So long as other countries are prepared to take these risks, England should be prepared to do the same.

We all know that there are some works of art so frail that they cannot travel, that with regard to others there are always risks of damage in packing, in transit and during public exhibition. These risks, many of them, exist at the National Gallery today, and it is carrying matters to an absurd extreme to say nothing in a museum must ever be moved. But if England is going to take up this attitude about its national treasures, then to be consistent she ought in honor to refuse to accept loans from other countries.

Berlin Exhibitions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

IN BERLIN two areas are especially associated with the art activities of the city. One is the Museum's Isle, the other the space between Tiergarten Street, Friedrich-Ebert Street, Bellevue Street, Potsdamer Street and along the Landwehrkanal Schöneberger- and Lützowufer. Here are congregated the important auction rooms and the great art dealers. In the Tiergarten quarter are to be found those firms which deal in antiques and old masters. The Schöneberger- and Lützowufer houses, on the other hand, deal exclusively with modern art.

In the Flechtheim Gallery, in the Lützowufer, was exhibited a small but valuable exhibition of bronzes by Ernst Barlach, the German sculptor. Born near Hamburg in 1870, Barlach studied in Hamburg, Dresden, Paris and Berlin, and was much influenced by a trip to Russia. Returning to Germany he retired to Güstrow, a little place situated in Mecklenburg. Barlach is considered a leading wood-sculptor. No other material lends itself so well as wood to his artistic expression in his rustic figures. This first exhibition of bronzes at Flechtheim's is, therefore, especially interesting. Ponderous and massive as are his human figures, their attitudes and movements are most expressive. His portraits, too, show more the character than the superficial appearance of his models. His sculptures show somewhat of the early gothic temper, but he is by no means eclectic. The hand of the wood-sculptor is felt in all his works. His figures and groups are ever rugged in style.

The Hartberg Gallery has been showing an exhibition of the paintings of Frans Masereel, the Flemish painter. The paintings are attractive in the plastic use he has made of the human figure and the fine colors set off by a gray tone. Masereel's specialty is engravings on wood, prints of which are also to be seen in the exhibition.

At the Möller Gallery paintings and drawings by Erich Heckel (1883) have been on exhibition. Heckel was one of the painters of the "Bridge," an association of young painters in Dresden which existed between the years 1906 and 1913, and had leanings toward impressionism. This association moved to Berlin in 1908. Other leading members besides Heckel were the painters E. L. Kirchner, Schmidt-Rotluff, Pechstein and Otto Müller, who passed away lately. These names today are known everywhere. Heckel himself moved to Berlin in 1911, where many of his works are hung in the National Gallery. The Möller exhibit was work dohe during the last five years, and perhaps his talent is most clearly expressed in his landscapes and in still-life groups, where his deep feeling for nature is dominant. The rhythm of his figures in a landscape, the painting of the sea in his pictures of ports bathed in light, charm by their harmony. Today he is no longer an "expressionist," but is more influenced by nature.

In the same building the Association of Women Artists in Berlin opened its autumn exhibition, entitled "The Child." There children are shown in portraits, in paintings of their everyday life, at play or at work. Mother-love is reflected in all these works; the artistic importance varies considerably. The best-known German women artists exhibit here. The painter Annot, a relative of Menzel, who in other exhibitions has shown graceful pictures of childhood, Käthe Kollwitz (with two lithographs), Käthe Münzer-Neumann (two excellent pictures) and Augusta von Zitzewitz are well represented. Among the sculptors Milly Steger attracted attention by a charming figure of a girl, which seems to be one of her best works.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Glimpses of Italy's Musical Past

By G. PANNAIN

III

NAPLES

GIOVANNI PIERLUIGI DA PALESTRINA is unquestionably one of the greatest figures in sixteenth century music.

There is no reason to wonder that his name should recall that of Ariosto. It is true that, although only half a century separates them, there is a wide chasm between the two artists.

Yet, for all the differences in their respective natures, orientation and surroundings, there is a definite analogy between them from the point of view of style.

Ariosto, the poet, elaborates, remodels, transforms and refines materials inherited from the beginning of the sixteenth century, the tradition of chivalry and romance.

Palestrina, the composer, deals in similar fashion with medieval musical technique transmitted via the Flemish school. Palestrina is entirely a writer of religious music. It is true that he wrote madrigals, but these are not wholly representative of his genius.

He is the ideal, expressed in music, of church tradition. Over the catacombs of Gregorian chant arises the cathedral of polyphony. In the building of this gigantic edifice he collaborates as Bramante and Michelangelo did in the building of St. Peters's at Rome. But his building materials come from beyond the Alps; he adjusts and uses them in accordance with the dictates of the attitude and outlook of a Renaissance man, well grounded in the laws of harmonious balance and elegant ornamentation.

A Polyphonic Edifice

The requirements of Gregorian chant, the language of ritual, reappear in the solemn grandeur of the polyphonic edifice. During the sixteenth century, a kind of contrast had arisen between religious faith and beauty. Rigorism on the one hand, sheer æstheticism on the other, were in conflict. Then blew the wind of the Reformation, which fanned the flames.

Palestrina set himself the task of reconciling these apparently incompatible extremes. Worship and beauty, liturgy and expression, tradition and individuality, in his masses and motets, are merged into one in his music there is no trace of the contrast between faith and beauty, because this music is, precisely, pure expression of faith. The multiple song of humankind unites and renovates all traditional technical ideals into an ideal form of contemplation. The new individual has rediscovered within himself the very essence of tradition: the Renaissance as an ideal of human life, which gives a form to the ecstatic contemplations of the middle ages; as the actual material of sentiment.

During the middle ages, the scope of the human voice increased in proportion as intellect and aspirations became keener and loftier. Four centuries of experience and labor are summed up in the complex choral music which was gradually evolved. And there we have the definition of Palestrina's art: the individual, finding himself mirrored in the revival of all the values of nature, adjusts himself to the values of his inner self, and expresses his faith in lyrical utterance.

Painting and Music

A similar adjustment is observable in fifteenth-century graphic arts: but between painting and music the difference is considerable and fundamental, because Renaissance painters improve on the technique of the primitive painters through observing nature and resurrecting the æsthetics of the classical world, whereas Palestrina keeps to the ecstatic contemplation of primitive Gregorian chant. His art is simply medieval technique elaborated and refined, whereas a century earlier, painting had displayed altogether novel tendencies.

Gregorian chant had been the voice of generations immersed in the melancholy and ecstasy of a religious dream. Palestrina gives us the medieval ideal under an entirely new form. Curiously, in certain scholarly circles, there has arisen of late a tendency to criticize Palestrina unfavorably. Traces of it can be found in certain recent writings of Edward Dent. Let there be, however, no misunderstanding on the point. During many years, critics had been going to the other extreme, and it seemed as though Palestrina were the only sixteenth-century composer who mattered. A reaction against this mistake is all to the good, provided it is not carried to excess. Palestrina is not the whole of sixteenth-century music, but is the main apex and goal of sixteenth-century religious expression. The Gregorian chorale leads to him exactly as the Lutheran Chorale leads to Bach.

No comparison is possible between Palestrina and Orlando di Lasso. The former upholds the old tradition, whereas the latter is concerned entirely with contemporary life, owing all to the Renaissance, to which Palestrina owes nothing but the line of his artistic education. Palestrina's outlook was universal, Orlando di Lasso's was pervaded with the idiosyncrasies of his time, and, as pointed out recently by Professor Sandberg, essentially a product of the culture of his surroundings and period.

(Previous articles on this subject were published in these columns Nov. 1, 1930, and Jan. 3, 1931.)

New Operettas in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

WE HAVE had recently two experiences that provoke interesting discussions on the technique of modern operetta. One knows that the music hall and for some time the talkies and sound films have completely upset the traditions that came to us from Offenbach, Lecocq, Planquette, Hervé and Messager. Dances, scenery, sketches and acrobatic numbers have replaced solidly constructed librettos and logically built scores. One feels therefore the need everywhere for a renewing of the genre.

Now, on the same day, two Paris theaters have given two new operettas. One is taken from the adventures of "King Pausole," the famous light romance by Pierre Louys; the other is called "Femme de Minuit." The latter has been set to music by Moretti, a specialist in the classical genre, and the former has been treated by Arthur Honegger.

An operetta by Honegger! What an amusing musical event! The author of "King David," "Judith" and "Pacific 231" at grips with loose couplets and catchy refrains—what a spicy feast for the Boulevard! One awaited this exhibition with impatience.

It took place before a public devoted to an author whom it respects, but I have too much regard for Honegger not to tell him that he would be mistaken to trust the assiduous compliments to his friends. I consider that the experiment has not been favorable to him that he has not made a success of it.

Those who know the talent and temperament of this robust musician will not be too surprised. Nothing in Honegger's writing or in his sensibility adumbrates the lightness, elasticity, elegance and grace that are indispensable for treating an operetta libretto, especially when it has the color of this one. Serious composers all imagine that one day in a light-hearted mood they will, if it pleases them, make an amusing café-concert song or a pleasant opéra-bouffe refrain. They are absolutely mistaken, and innumerable experiences have shown this. Undoubtedly the technique of a popular refrain seems to them infantile, but when they want to start on this formula it always defeats them; they became dull, clumsy and awkward. There is a whole subtle, unconscious art in the comic "good fellow."

Honegger has not escaped the common rule. He has made visible efforts to be funny, but he is not. His writing is heavy and cumbersome, his orchestra is a dead weight; he whips himself up to invent something new, but he only achieves little incoherent effects without meaning. The artists really seemed not to know what to make of these unformed melodies. The composer showed himself particularly incapable of discovering those amusing "descents" that make the success of a refrain. All this reveals conscientious but ineffectual labor. Now one of the merits of operetta should be a feeling of absolute mastery, ease and constant facility. This was, alas, not the case here.

This very instructive experience should serve as a lesson to composers who imagine that light music is an inferior art. There is a great deal of music and much more great art in the smallest Messager score than in that which we have just heard. Mozart would have been a delicious operetta composer, but Bach, Beethoven and Wagner would have been incapable of fabricating a good café-concert refrain. Let Honegger console himself then for having failed in this task; he has something better to do than to force his talent.

I have said that another operetta saw the blaze of the footlights on the same day. It is that of M. Moretti. This one is exactly the opposite of the preceding. It scrupulously respects the rules of the game, but unfortunately there is nothing in it but technique, no originality, no invention. These amiable melodies seem to have been heard for the last 50 years. The public knows them by heart as soon as the orchestra reveals them. All these airs are interchangeable, like the detached pieces of a motor-car made by mass production. It is a conception exactly contrary to that of Honegger. It will please the public more, but it is not better.

At bottom we are always waiting for the musician who will give us a new note in light music. As long as the innovator does not appear, all the theories that one can build up on the technique of operetta will remain vain. Let us wait with patience for the arrival of this emancipator.

LILY PONS

As Rosina in "The Barber of Seville" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Metropolitan's New Diva

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

AFTER having learned something about the art of tone through practice on an instrument, Lily Pons got the notion of trying what she could do with her voice. Having made, as a girl, considerable progress with the piano, and having grown up in the idea of becoming a player, she thought she might with profit pause, before deciding irrevocably what her career should be, and test her capabilities in song.

They order these things well, indeed, in France. They let young persons work at the Paris Conservatory, for example, on anything for which an immediate aptitude is shown; but they hold mastery of the general technique of music to be of greater importance than mere proficiency in a major line of study.

Nothing haphazard, therefore, about it and nothing fortuitous! Miss Pons followed the proper French procedure. First, she got what they call musicality; next, she determined upon a specialty. Perhaps she could not, with expectation of success, have begun with singing and shifted, when mature, to a keyboard discipline. But to whatever means of expression she finally turned, she needed a knowledge of music as thorough as she could possibly acquire, in order to win, when performing, the favorable regard of the public.

For audiences can tell rote-trained performers from well-schooled ones every time. They can mark them in the concert hall, they can distinguish them in the opera house, they can differentiate them on the radio. Miss Pons was ready, then, to appear on the stage interpreting a role of Rossini, Donizetti or Verdi the moment she took a prize as pianist, and before she was aware of having gifts as soprano. Grounded in music, she could pick out her means of addressing listeners at leisure.

The Musical Test

For reasons such as these, no question, was Miss Pons invited to membership in the Metropolitan Opera Company. Of course she came able to produce good sound, competent to execute difficult arias and enthusiastic for mastering rôles. But that by the way. An impressive musical, rather than a simple vocal, success she had to make, in order to gain rating along with the Metropolitan artists of yesterday and to hold her own among those of today.

Coloratura soprano; let nobody imagine that the type has gone by. For the light, high voice remains a permanent fact. Women possessing it will always be found; and if they are classically read in music and efficiently tutored in singing, they will be the ones that impersonate the heroines of "The Barber of Seville," "Sonnambula," "Lucia" and "Rigoletto." In proper expectation, there should be associated with a supple, soaring voice, a spry and sprightly person. Let observers ascertain for themselves whether this is always the case or not; but in any event, Miss Pons happens to present, as you meet her, the very image and figure of the ideal Rosina, Amina, Lucy and Gilda, suppose those characters were to dress after the fashion of the Parisian mannequins of 1931.

The "Discovery"

To belong to an opera company of the Metropolitan standard means, if there is need of repeating what has been again and again remarked, a continual routine of appointments with assistant conductors for "coaching." And as if that did not suffice, a European artist of recent arrival in the United States must needs find time for talking with interviewers.

Affairs stood in a quite different posture in the provincial town of France where a wayfaring impresario, Giovanni Zenatello, and his wife, Maria Gay, "discovered" Miss Pons. At the opera house there, everything being done more or less improvisedly, performers see one another for the first time, perhaps, after the curtain rises and they walk on the stage. Under conditions of the sort, they must watch the conductor attentively and must proceed with their parts circumspectly, trusting the traditions they have been taught to fetch them safely out.

To note how information on the matter transpired, Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Gay, who have accompanied Miss Pons to New York, received a couple of representatives of the press one evening on her behalf. They mentioned but a single incident in the story, Mme. Gay supplying the English. They happened to be for a night where a troupe which Miss Pons had joined was appearing, and they attended the presentation. "The principals," said Mme. Gay, "were good. They had to be, or take a hissing. But what a chorus! Nobody's fault, either, unless the director's, for careless preparation. When the chorus began to make itself heard, the gallery broke out into shouting, and to show the people down there how the tune ought to go, took it up and sang it successfully to the end."

More than this casual episode had been told, in that deep, mellow speech of Mme. Gay's, but that a young woman came into the room with laughter of the highest pitch and brightest timbre—Miss Pons. She evidently had hard work to explain that she had been delayed by hard work. "Four rehearsals today!" she sighed.

"That is just how an artist long ago complained," said Mme. Gay; "a light soprano, like yourself, who afterword became famous. And I'll tell you how her singing-master replied to her: 'Only four rehearsals? Time enough to think of stopping after you have been through 10.'"

Children's Plays in London

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

CHILDREN were well provided with entertainment in London during the holiday season. In addition to the old favorites—"Peter Pan," "Alice in Wonderland," "The Windmill Man," "Treasure Island," "Charley's Aunt," "The Private Secretary" and others — there were pantomimes in the suburbs and two in the heart of the town, "Robinson Crusoe" at the Lyceum and "Aladdin" at the Dominion; the latter produced on the grand scale, hitherto associated with Drury Lane. "Robinson Crusoe," by Walter and Frederick Melville, is the best pantomime that experienced pair has yet produced. Kitty Reidy, as Robinson, and Constance Carpenter, as Polly, are just as they should be; whilst most of the fun is in the capable hands of George Jackley, the comedian, and Messrs. Naughton and Gold, excellent knockabouts and back-chatterers.

The two little intimate theaters, the Grafton and the Children's, presented small pantomimes which were great fun—"Cinderella," at the former, a skit on the old Edwardian entertainment, is an excellent dish, made up from old ingredients, in which the most popular plums are the old songs. For the Children's Theater, Margaret Carter has written the story of "Jack and the Beanstalk" in such a straightforward way that for the first time, perhaps, one realizes what a good story it is. The pantomime delights young and old alike.

Jean Forbes Roberston repeated her remarkable performance of Peter Pan this year at the Palladium. Hers is generally considered the best Peter since Nina Boucicault. Mary Casson, as Wendy, had the youthful motherliness; while Captain Hook was acted by George Curzon on entirely satisfactory, if not entirely Etonian, lines. One missed George Shelton as that pious pirate Smee, but J. C. Wilton made an effective substitute.

"Toad of Toad Hall," adapted by A. A. Milne from Kenneth Grahame's delightful book, "The Wind in the Willows," is perhaps the best children's play since "Peter Pan." Mr. Milne manages to get across the footlights that queer, illusive charm and beauty which gave its happy title to the book. The subtle characterization was splendidly brought out by the players. Mr. Toad, unctuous, self-satisfied, whom nothing will change and nothing teach, was quite convincingly played by Fred Burtwell. Messrs. Rat, Mole and Badger were represented by Richard Goolden, Ivor Barnard, and Eric Stanley. The music, by Harold Fraser-Simpson, always strikes the right note.

"Carpet Slippers," at the Embassy, by W. A. Darlington, proved a variation of his popular farce, "Alf's Button." In this case certain characters are transported, in accordance with hastily formed wishes, to the East and back again, because they wear slippers made from a magic carpet. The play is remarkable chiefly for the delightful performance of Wallace Evenett as Mr. Cook.

"The Pirate's Daughter," by Eric Forbes Boyd, a new one-act play, topped the bill at the afternoon program of the Children's Theater. It was a good piece of tomfoolery in the main cabin of the pirate ship Saucy Emma. Brember Wills, as Captain Bung, the pirate; Mary Cobb, as Mariposa, his daughter, and John Gatrell, as Bertram, the hero, all entered fully into this piece of fun.

These were some of the many plums in London's Christmas pudding.

C. F. A.

Stage and Music Notes

Max Reinhardt will produce H. H. Ortner's "Sebastianslegende" for the Kammerspiele im Schauspielhaus, Munich, next summer. The directors of this theater also plan performances of "Everyman," with the Salzburg cast. These performances, and those of the "Sebastianslegende," will be held in the Munich exhibition grounds, in the hall which was reconstructed as a theater last summer for the production of "Totenmal."

Anne Roselle has been chosen by Leopold Stokowski to play the leading rôle in "Wozzeck," when Alban Berg's opera has its first performance in America by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, March 19.

Sunday morning concerts by a symphony orchestra of 200 are being given in the Roxy Theater, New York, with all receipts going to help unemployed musicians.

Mrs. A. Starr Best has been engaged as instructor in the elements of religious drama at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Emil Jannings is to appear in a film in New York for Paramount soon.

Modern Spanish Works in Madrid

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

Madrid

A CONCERT of piano music by Spanish composers of today has taken place in the hall of the "Residencia de Estudiantes." Eight young composers were represented.

An introductory paper was read by one of them, Gustave Pittalluga, who defined and discussed his own ideas and tendencies and those of his colleagues—between whom at times there is very little in common, and who, however strong the views they hold, are tolerant and broadminded.

The works played were, unavoidably, unequal in value, but most of them had distinct elements of interest. One of the best was Julián Bautista's "Azul" ("Azure") from his Suite "Colores" ("Colors") published a few years ago. Bautista is a pupil of Conrado del Campo. His output comprises a string quartet and a ballet. The latter was produced in Paris.

Gustave Pittaluga, who recently made a felicitous début, gave us his "Sonanta written in homage to Mateo Albeniz." This "Homage" is rather conventional and facile in style. Pittaluga has yet to ripen.

Salvador Bacarisse—another pupil of Conrado del Campo—follows very definitely Stravinsky's lead. His "Concertino," arranged for piano duet, retains some of his colors. If instead of adopting, wholesale, processes that are characteristic of other schools, he asserted more definitely national idiosyncrasies, his music would surely gain in interest.

Fernando Remacha (who passed through the Rome School of Fine Arts), is fond of using seconds and ninths; he avoids neither descriptive nor emotional nor romantic suggestions.

Naturally the brothers Halffter—Ernesto and Rodolfo—were represented. The former (in whose favor many gifted artists, of late years, have been conducting an active propaganda) gave us but a few early, not at all significant, little pieces. The latter, after sacrificing to Schönbergian tendencies, is moving toward an opaque, colorless neo-classicism. His "Escorial" Sonata might have been entitled "Homage to Father Soler," so closely does it follow the lines set down by that eighteenth century composer. Scarlatti's influence and allusions to various very old cadential forms can be detected amidst very modern polytonal effects.

Juan José Mantecón is a music critic and an amateur composer whose compositions testify to his culture and taste but lack further significance.

I have kept Rosita García Ascot for the last, although she stands in the front rank of the groups. She is an excellent pianist, as shown by her readings of her own works and of those of several others; and these works of hers—a Gavotte and Gigue from a Suite—are instinct with youthful grace and lofty, straightforward purpose. She deserves every encouragement, and is sure to rise high.

Christmas Plays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—On Dec. 29, at the People's Theater, there was revived a brace of old plays, Dickens's "Christmas Carol" and "A Pantomime Rehearsal," by Cecil Clay. The former is about threescore and ten, the latter 40 years old.

When the curtain fell upon the "Christmas Carol," beautifully acted by Robert Farquharson as Scrooge, Wilfred Fletcher as Marley's ghost, and Dickens's granddaughter, Olive, in a minor part, I saw around me nothing but handkerchiefs wiping moistened eyes, and I myself felt that queer sensation of emotion gripping me by the throat which proves that fundamentally the human note always strikes the right chord.

After sobs and sighs came laughter so hearty and unrestrained as I have rarely heard in the theater. It was the contrasting chord struck by "A Pantomime Rehearsal," a skit on a group of aristocrats who would rehearse a Christmas pantomime without having the slightest notion about the theater and all its works. In a sense the little play is démodé, for even amateurs have learned to act in these 40 years. But what is of all times is the satirical vein, which, rightly kindled, defies the march of time. Now, as at its birth, the little play spreads joy in its every line; now, as four decades ago, all London will laugh at and with the actors. Here is the real play for the people, for its "headlong joy is ever on the wing" and all become one in the harmony of laughter.

J. T. G.

Hindu Players in New York

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

UNDER the auspices of the India Academy of America, in association with Elisabeth Marbury, Sisir Kumar Bhaduri and his company of Hindu players began an engagement in "Sita," evening of Jan. 12, 1931, at the Vanderbilt Theater.

This company from India rolls back for us the curtain of the centuries, and we are given something like a pageant of the childhood of an ancient race. We see acted out a fragment of the legend of Sita, goddess of the furrow, in the time when she was the wife of the good King Rama. After 18 years as a captive of the King of Ceylon, Sita returns to Rama, only to be sent into exile because, according to popular opinion, she cannot have remained a queen worthy of Rama. Again pass 18 years. She returns amid rejoicing, but again doubts arise as to her worthiness. Sita can endure no more and she asks the earth to swallow her. Darkness obscures the sun. When it shines again Sita has disappeared. In her place stands a blossoming lotus. Now the King and all his people know that she was worthy.

Here is drama that remains always lyrical, poetic, reposeful. Here are seen gentle people, patient in their trust in the virtues of loyalty, filial love, self-sacrifice, obedience, humility. We see men in robes of brilliant hues, flowing in their gestures, soft spoken, good humored, warm in brotherly feeling. Expression in this drama never becomes realistic. Players not speaking hold the stage with the mask of an emotional mood. Conversations are colloquial and intimate in tone, often becoming like operatic recitative, with the voices ranging greatly, though not according to the seven-tone scale of the Occident. Here conversation becomes song, and the voice slides up and down the scale in tones impossible to place by ear, by eighth and sixteenth tones, perhaps, instead of the familiar whole and half tones. Some of the players, Sreemati Usha in particular as the mother of Rama, often coincided in their pitch with an off-stage string accompaniment. The effect at such times was uncommonly moving in its atmosphere of emotion spontaneously expressed lyrically and musically. It all seemed so casual, so impossible of repetition on another occasion.

Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, leader of the company, and actor of the chief part of Rama, in appearance and power would make an ideal Othello. During the evening the Shakespearean resemblance recurred, because of the poetic form of the play and because of the vague likeness in form and content to "A Winter's Tale," with its falsely mistrusted wife, her exile, her reunion with her husband by means of their child brought up in the desert. When the conversation does not quite become recitative, it still soars and dips, and is marked in its conveyance of rhythm. The company's leader has large command of breath control, his fluent gestures are pleasureable to watch. At the second act climax, in the scene where Rama recognizes his son, he attains to a suspensive effect that seemed to cause the audience to hold its combined breath in response. His art is based on a conception of expression that lies beyond words, and he carries the spectators with him imaginatively.

As Sita, Screemati Prova was at once human and lyrical, Oriental always in her projection of a strange and ancient picture of woman's place in the domestic and social scheme of a people ruled by codes and traditions. This mother could send her son to do battle with his father, for that son had his right to a place in the sun. Yet she could melt with relief at reunion with his father. Tears stood in her eyes, yet there never were reproaches on her lips. Above joy, above grief, is this exaltation.

One has lingering impressions of stalwart, picturesque men, nautch dancers whirling, musicians strumming and beating their instruments, orange lights against greenish blue drapery backgrounds, choruses that rise and fall like the wind of an autumn evening, blessings, prayers, chants, bearded sages, tableaux beside the wayside shrine and in the King's palace. Last year China and Japan came to New York in their drama. Now comes India.

E. C. S.

'Shrew' in Modern Dress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Much interest has been evoked by the Dagmar Theater's production of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" in modern setting, scenery and dresses. Petruccio (Paul Reumert) appears in track suit and fetches his bride on a motorcycle; and later appears as a smart aviator Grumio, his servant, is dressed as a chauffeur. The scenery bears many unmistakable signs of the present day, being dominated by the automobile with petrol tanks, etc. The houses are equally modern in type, as are the hotels, railway station and the night restaurant. The music, composed for the occasion, is also entirely modern, a kind of symphonic jazz.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WASHINGTON IN THIRD VICTORY

Leads Northern Division of Conference—Cougars, Trojans Also Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17.—In a slow game of many errors and frequent fouls, the University of Washington, defending champions, last night defeated the University of Idaho basketball quintet, 41 to 22.

The bigger and taller Washington men dominated their smaller rivals, controlling the tip-off play throughout and using a man to man checking system that Idaho found impossible to puncture.

With a total of 16 points, Washington's captain, Henry E. Swanson '31, led in scoring, with Kline R. Swygard '33, brilliant sophomore forward on the same squad runner-up with 12 points. Robert I. Drummond '31, guard for the Vandals, led for the visitors with five points.

The defeat was the third straight defeat for Idaho, that team having previously lost to Oregon State twice. The victory was the third in the Conference for Washington, which thereby retains its leadership of the northern division. The summary:

WASHINGTON		IDAHO
Swygard, Perry	lf	rg, Drummond, Hall
Fuller, Nelson	rf	lg, Hall, Hall, Lacey, Aukett
Swanson, Nordstrom	c	c, Smith, Parks
Cairney, Neff	rg	rf, Wicks, Nelson, Lacey
West, Gritsch	rg	lf, Barrett, Hall

Score—University of Washington 41, University of Idaho 22. Goals from floor—Swanson 7, Swygard 6, Perry 2, Cairney, Nelson, Gritsche for Washington; Barrett, Smith, Drummond, Parks, Nelson for Idaho. Goals from foul—Swanson 2, Fuller, West, Perry for Washington; Drummond 3, Wicks 3, Hall 3, Parks, Lacey, Aukett for Idaho. Referee—Robert Morris. Umpire—Stanley Riddle.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 17—In a fast basketball game which was decided only in the last two minutes, a strong State College of Washington team nosed out the University of Oregon quintet, 32 to 30. The score at half time was 16 to 14 for the visitors and throughout the final 20 minutes the lead see-sawed between the two teams.

C. L. Hostein '32, W. S. C. forward, was high point man for the visitors scoring a total of 10 points. H. U. Gordon '33, accounted for nine points of the Cougar total. V. R. Dolp '32, starred for Oregon and was high point man of the encounter with 15 points.

Oregon has lost its first three games and Washington State has won two out of three encounters. The summary:

WASHINGTON STATE		OREGON
Holsten, lf	rg	Rotenberg, Levoff, Stevens
Cross, rf	lg	Horner, Eberhart, Dolp
Gordon, c	c	Roberts
Pesco, lg	rf	Calkins
Wills, rg	lf	Keenan

Score—State College of Washington 32, University of Oregon 30. Goals from floor—Holsten 4, Gordon 3, Wills 3, Cross 3 for Washington State; Dolp 6, Stevens 2, Keenan 2, Eberhart, Levoff for Oregon. Goals from foul—Gordon 3, Holsten 2, Graham for Washington State; Dolp 3, Eberhart, Levoff, Keenan for Oregon. Referee—Ralph Coleman, Corvallis.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Jan. 17—Not yet operating smoothly the system introduced this year by Coach John W. Bunn, Stanford's Indians met their third consecutive Conference basketball defeat of the season at the hands of University of Southern California Trojans here last night, 27 to 24.

The teamwork and accurate shooting that gave them the Pacific Coast Conference championship in 1930 again characterized the play of the Southern California men. Though having less chances to score than Stanford, the Trojans made most of their goal attempts good.

With the score 14 to 10 in their own favor at the half, the Trojans unleashed a fast attack in the second period that ran their lead up to nine points, 25 to 16, before Stanford could stop them. Goals by R. A. Rintala '31, and D. M. Tyler '31 started the Stanford rally that boosted the Indian total to 24 before the final gun sounded.

Rintala, Stanford guard, and W. R. Pierce '32, U. S. C. forward, were tied for high scoring honors with eight points each. The summary:

Moffatt, Meade, lf	rg	Capps
Cordry, Tyler, rf	lg	Caldwell
Reynolds, Doub, Hancock, c	c	Frank
Rintala, lg	rf	Pierce, Hopkins
Fawcett, Baker, lg	lf	Gardner

Score—University of Southern California 27, Stanford University 24. Goals from floor—Pierce 4, Capps 2, Caldwell, Frank, Gardner, Hopkins for Southern California; Moffatt 2, Rintala 2, Meade, Tyler, Baker, Fawcett for Stanford. Goals from foul—Gardner 3, Caldwell 2, Capps, Frank for Southern California; Rintala 4, Cordry 3, Reynolds for Stanford. Referee—F. R. Kay. Umpire—H. A. Fitzpatrick.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	16	1	8	58	35	33
Windsor	12	5	8	68	61	29
Cleveland	11	3	9	67	57	25
London	11	3	10	49	45	25
Detroit	10	1	13	48	58	21
Pittsburgh	8	4	11	55	69	20
Syracuse	7	1	16	56	77	15

RESULT JAN. 16

Windsor 3, Buffalo 2.

WINDSOR PROTECTS HOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 16—Jack Arbour, veteran defenseman for Windsor Bulldogs scored a neatly executed goal on a pass from Earl Robinson to give the locals a hard-earned victory over Buffalo Bisons here last night by a 3-to-2 score. It was Windsor's third win over the International League leaders this season. Buffalo has defeated Windsor only once, 1 to 0, in the opening game here in November and one game at Port Erie, Ont., ended in a 3-to-3 tie. Windsor protected its hold on second place by the win and is now only four points behind Buffalo.

WALSH SMASHES 99 TARGETS

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17 (AP)—Lacking only one target of a perfect score, Grover Cleveland Walsh of Merrick, L. I., crack metropolitan district marksman, smashed 99 targets yesterday in the 100-target qualifying round of the Pinehurst pedigree plan shoot. Continuing his fine shooting, the Long Island sportsman scored a perfect 50 in the first round eliminations to oust D. T. Leahy of New York, who broke 43 tablets. Second in the qualifying round was B. C. Butts of Knoxville, Tenn., who scored 96. Butts, however, was eliminated when his score of 45 in the first match round was bettered by the 47 of J. F. Hirstand of Hillsboro, O., his opponent. The shoot is a 16-yard event with the field qualifying for match shooting in divisions on the basis of qualifying scores.

TECH TO ROW AT POUGHKEEPSIE

That the Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity eight-oared crew will row in the next Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta on the Hudson River, N. Y., was assured Jan. 16, when announcement was made that Maj. Charles Hayden '90, of New York had given the funds to finance the trip.

SPORTS BRITISH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOCCER OR SOCCER?

London

THE professional soccer clubs of the English League are trying, on their own terms, to retrieve pan-Britannic international Association football from the melting pot into which they themselves have thrown it. And thereby hangs a tale, pointing the moral that, when a sport waxes prosperous upon payers rather than players, sentimental considerations are apt to get somewhat mauled in the mechanism of the cash register.

In British soccer, the Football Association makes the laws and the Football League makes the money, with the result that the latter organization, directly or indirectly, has acquired a tendency to make both. At one stroke, for example, the league, which in theory has nothing whatever to do with the administration of international matches, transformed the international tournament between England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales into a farce by the simple process of prohibiting the English League clubs from releasing their non-English players for international games played on Saturdays.

Before this veto was imposed, the football associations of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales had gone on record with the considered opinion that these matches should be played on Saturdays, as heretofore, and not confined to mid-week, as the clubs proposed. Consequently, when the international fixture list for the present season was framed, it included matches that clashed with league engagements, and these matches, a direct concern of the Football Association, were spoiled through the action of clubs affiliated to the governing body of the game.

A Question of Money With Clubs

With the clubs, of course, it was, quite frankly, a matter of money. Experience has taught them that the releasing of star performers, especially at a critical juncture in the league race, has a marked tendency to hit the bank balance, and, as competition in these days is unremittingly strenuous, they are disposed to part with their best men only when compelled to—that is to say, when the English Football Association exercises its prerogative and issues invitations tantamount to commands. After all, they argue, business is business—and so is professional football.

As matters stand today, the only country which can turn out a fully representative side on a Saturday is England. Scotland is not so severely hit by the league's ban as Wales or Ireland, owing to the high standard of play in the Scottish League, but for the two countries whose outstanding men nearly all gravitate toward fame and fortune in England, the problem of selecting national sides has been a vastly perplexing one. One recalls, indeed, that the Welsh selection committee was obliged to meet three tims before it could pick its side for the game with England, and the game, when played, was a travesty of what an international contest should be. The pitiable spectacle of a third-rate team being hopelessly overrun made a great many people believe that, unless the clubs' restrictions can be removed or some compromise adopted regarding mid-week fixtures, international football had better be scrapped altogether.

One of the four league clubs which did not favor the imposition of the ban upon the release of players was Derby County, and this organization, through its president, Bendle W. Moore, recently placed before an informal meeting of club representatives in London three propositions which it was thought would help to restore the lost prestige of international soccer. As amended, with Mr. Moore's approval, they were: (1) That all matches in which Ireland and Wales are concerned should be played in mid-week before the end of November, and that the net gates of all international matches should be equally divided between the four associations; (2) that the match between England and Scotland should be played on a Saturday; and (3) that in the event of the four national associations agreeing to these proposals, Rule 27 of the Football League (prohibiting the release of players) should be amended so that all clubs composing the Football League should be enabled to loan any of their players who may be selected for international matches.

International Football May Wave Farewell

These proposals will go before the boards of the league clubs, and if they support them—as it is expected they will do—the league management committee will be requested to confer with the Football Association, the Football Association will presumably confer with the football associations of Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and in the end the league clubs will, or will not, get their own way. And, if they do not get their own way, international football, as understood for the last half-century, may wave itself farewell.

Whatever the national associations may say—and one knows that the poorer ones contend that they are dependent upon international "gates," and therefore Saturday matches, for their financial well-being—much concern has been expressed at this attempt of the clubs to pass right outside the province of league affairs and decide how and when international matches shall be conducted. This, it is said, is surely not their business, even though it may serve as a sharp reminder that the control of the game is passing into the hands of the money spinners.

In defense of the clubs' attitude, it is pointed out that league football is part of the entertainment business, and that the showmen, in honest but relentless competition, are forced to disregard interests other than their own. Money has come to play a most important part—we see this in fantastic transfer fees for star players and in big gate receipts—and the clubs, with increasingly large financial responsibilities, seek greater administrative power in the game where they have so much at stake. And undoubtedly they are obtaining it. A short time ago they were conceded eight seats in direct representation on the council of the Football Association, and the arguments in support of this much-criticized departure were to the effect that the professional league clubs provide nation-wide entertainment, supply a majority of the players for international matches, possess all the big grounds in the country, furnish the Football Association with the bulk of its revenue, and therefore might justly be accorded increased controlling influence of the game as a whole.

But, of course, league soccer is not the whole of soccer, and people with the interests of the amateur at heart object strenuously to the notion of representatives of professionalism deciding what all players, paid or unpaid, must do. The Football Association for long years has governed the dribbling code, with the welfare of the game its only consideration, and it will enjoy even greater respect than it holds today if it proves able to resist such attempts as may be made in the future to spell soccer with a dollar sign substituted for the capital letter.

RUTGERS SWIMMERS DEFEAT C. C. N. Y. 55-15

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Led by Capt. George H. Kojac '31, the Rutgers University swimming team opened its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association season last night by defeating the College of the City of New York in a dual meet, 55 to 15.

Kojac, former Olympic champion, established a new intercollegiate record in the 220-yard freestyle swim, covering the distance in 2m. 14 2-5s., seemingly without effort. This bettered the mark set by Raymond M. Ruddy Jr., Columbia, in the Harvard University pool on March 28, 1930. Kojac also won the 150-yard backstroke event easily. The summary:

50-Yards—Won by C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers; second, T. S. Jones '32, Rutgers; third, Louis Abelson '32, C. C. N. Y. Time—25 1-5s.

100-Yards—Won by C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers; second, N. W. Kramer '33, Rutgers; third, John Nolan '33, C. C. N. Y. Time—57s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by George H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; second, H. R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; third, R. D. Drake '31, Rutgers. Time—2m. 14 2-5s. (New intercollegiate record.)

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; second, J. A. Dryfuss '31, Rutfers, third, H. R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y. Time—5m. 22 1-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke — Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; second, John Ziemba '32, Rutgers; third, Murray Gartner '31, C. C. N. Y. Time—1m. 46 3-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Michael Masimuto '32, C. C. N. Y.; second, J. N. Meury '31, Rutgers; no third. (G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers, and Eugene Segal '32, C. C. N. Y., disqualified.) Time—No time.

Fancy Dive—Won by F. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers; second, M. G. Steffen '31, C. C. N. Y.; third, Paul Simonson '31, Rutgers. Winner's points—81.6.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (T. S. Jones '32, R. D. Drake '31, N. W. Kramer '33, G. H. Kojac '31); second, C. C. N. Y. (George Rabinowitz '31, Anthony Huffert '31, M. C. Steffen '31, John Nolan '33). Time—1m. 43 2-5s.

SCOTTISH GOLFER LEADS

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17 (AP)—C. B. S. Marr, of Carnoustie, Scot., eliminated George A. Law Jr., of Boston, the medalist, two up, yesterday, in the first round match play of the seventh annual Pinehurst mid-January golf tournament. The Scottish star covered the incoming nine holes in 37, one over par, and carded a 79 for the 18-hole round.

CAPLAN TO SUCCEED DUNN

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Free Press says Maurice J. Caplan will be appointed general manager of Olympia Arena, to succeed Richard G. Dunn, who resigned Tuesday to become manager of the Boston Garden.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Rutgers 55, C. C. N. Y. 15.

ESSEX CLUB WINS NEW JERSEY GROUP TITLE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING
NEW JERSEY GROUP

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Essex Club of Newark	5	2	30	19	.714
Montclair A. C.	4	3	28	21	.571
Elizabeth T & C Club	3	3	22	20	.500
Short Hills Club	1	5	11	31	.167

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Essex Club of Newark, a new member of the association this season, won the championship of the New Jersey group of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C team championship, yesterday, as the result of a playoff with Montclair Athletic Club, which was tied with it at the end of the regular series, staged on the neutral courts of the Short Hills Club, by a score of 6 matches to 1.

Montclair was without the services of its regular No. 1, W. H. Coyle Jr., who was playing in the semifinal round of the squash racquets metropolitan championship at the University Club, but could not have won even with his aid, as his associates won only one other match.

This places the winner in the intersectional series, for the metropolitan title, and it will encounter Crescent Athletic Club, winner in the first group, on the courts of the City Athletic Club, next Monday, while City Athletic Club and Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, tied for the lead in the second group, are scheduled for their playoff at the Crescent Athletic Club, the same afternoon. The summary:

ESSEX CLUB OF NEWARK 6, MONTCLAIR CLUB 1

C. E. Cameron Jr., Essex, won from W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, by default.
J. C. Thoms, Essex, defeated Robert Sleicher, Montclair, 15—13, 15—1.
Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated R. C. Wirts, Montclair, 15—9, 15—8.
J. B. Scheerer, Essex, defeated E. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, 17—14, 15—6.
Frank Velsiags, Essex, defeated E. B. Marshall, Montclair, 15—6, 15—17.
Irving Riker, Essex, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—7, 15—11.
F. L. Glasby, Montclair, defeated T. B. Townley Jr., Essex, 13—15, 15—10, 15—8.

GAMES ARE TRANSFERRED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 17—Word received from W. F. Grant, president of the American Hockey League, states that two games between Minneapolis and St. Louis at the latter city, Jan. 21 and 22, will be played at Eveleth, Minn., Jan. 21 and 22. Also the Kansas City game at St. Louis, Jan. 25, has been transferred to Kansas City, while the St. Louis games with Buffalo are to be played in the eastern city Jan. 19 and 20.

Sheiks Now Lead With Seven Points

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	14	0	4	84	30	28
Los Angeles	8	3	4	54	37	21
S. F. Tigers	7	1	9	38	49	15
S. F. Black Hawks	5	3	11	39	43	13
Oakland Checkers	4	3	11	30	63	10

RESULT JAN. 10

Sheiks 2, Checkers 1.

RESULT JAN. 13

Checkers 3, Tigers 1.

RESULT JAN. 13

Black Hawks 1, Sheiks 3.

RESULTS JAN. 15

Los Angeles 3, Checkers 1.
Sheiks 3, Black Hawks 1, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 17—At Oakland, Jan. 10, Anderson won the game for the Sheiks against the other home team, Checkers, 2 to to 1, after a thrilling struggle. Ellis assisted by Horne and Miller put the Checkers in front, a lead they held for more than two periods. Harper, while prostrate on the ice, sent the puck to Huffman for the tieing score only two minutes before the final bell. Anderson's goal following a moment later. Berge Irving, at defense for the losers, stopped many Sheiks' drives at Goalie Vaughan, and was easily the star of the match.

The Checkers visited San Francisco Jan. 12 and came away with victory over the Tigers. The score was 3 to 1, Townsend scored for the home club early in the first period, and a strictly defensive method of play kept the puck from passing Goalie Yorke until late in the last period. Irving, on solo dashes, landed two goals, followed by Jacob Bond, the latter accepting a pass from Hurtubise, and completing the disappointment of the home patrons.

Provide Unexpected

San Francisco Black Hawks did the unexpected, Jan. 13, defeating the league leading Sheiks from Oakland, 3 to 2, the first time they have been able to do this, this season. The glory of the victory all belongs to Fred "Smoky" Harris, who, on no less than three occasions, soloed his way through the Sheik defense and drew out the Veteran Fowler from his cage. For goals that brought ringing cheers from the audience, Harper put his team in front by a clever goal from Anderson's assist, Pearly Fennell contributing the other for the Sheiks.

Ray Saunders, a recruit from the the Michigan Copper League, stole the applause at Los Angeles, Jan. 15, in the match wherein the Millionaires defeated the visiting Checkers, 3 to 1. The game was closely contested with many shots being turned back by both goalies until the close of the second period when Saunders' fine work was rewarded by a goal from Brown's pass. Ross Miller of the Checkers tied the score early in the third period, but pretty combination by Geltier to center Dan Carrigan gave the home team two more goals.

Sheiks Even Up

At Iceland in San Francisco, Jan. 15, the Sheiks came from behind and defeated the Black Hawks, 2 to 1, in an overtime match. The Sheiks had not forgoten the defeat the Hawks had forced upon them only two evenings previously and endeavored in every way to win, many penalties resulting. Hubert Dafoe's long drive from center ice won the game, Broadfoot's attempt to stop the puck proving futile.

Frank "Dutch" Singer of the Los Angeles Millionaires, is en route to St. Louis to join the Flyers of that city, his contract having been purchased by President Whiteside, who has been angling for this promising defense star for some weeks. Singer is a British Columbia product, his first professional hockey being with Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

DATES SET FOR STAR FRENCH RUNNERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The dates for the four appearances of Seraphin Martin and Paul Keller, star French runners who will visit the United States this winter at the invitation of the Amateur Athletic Union, were selected yesterday by Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U.

Each will make three single starts, the dates alternating and both will compete in the United States indoor championships at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 25. Martin's name was drawn by lot for the first start. He is scheduled to appear in the Millrose A. A. games at New York Feb. 7, the Meadowbrook games at Philadelphia Feb. 12 andthe New York A. C. meet Feb. 16. Keller is slated to run in the Seton Hall college meet in Newark Feb. 9, the Boston A. A. games Feb. 15 and the New Jersey A. A. U. championships at Newark Feb. 19. Martin will run in races of from a quarter mile to 1000 yards, probably running also in the United States 600-yard championship event. Keller will run at from 800 meters to one mile with thethe 1000 yards as his probable championship event.

COLLEGE BASKETBAL LRESULTS

Akron 37, Baldwin Wallace 29.
Arkansas 30, Texas A. & M. 19.
Bluffton 30, Toledo 25.
Clarkson Tech 28, Alfred 24.
Colorado T. 31, Colorado Aggies 26.
Creighton 28, Drake 18.
Crescent A. C. 46, Muhlenberg 29.
Detroit 46, Dayton 24.
E. Stroudsburg T. 41, Bloomsburg T. 39.
Georgia 22, Tennessee 19.
Georgia Tech 44, Vanderbilt 35.
Illinois Wesleyan 37, Eureka 15.
Louisiana State 36, Mississippi 24.
Mercer 38, Stetson 32.
Michigan State 41, Colgate 31.
Middlebury 50, St. Stephen's 35.
Monmouth 32, Coe 16.
Mount Union 55, Kenyon 24.
Montana 40, Montana S. of M. 21.
Muskingum 37, Marietta 29.
North Dakota 46, S. D. State 37.
Ohio Northern 24, Capital 27.
Panzer 37, Newport N. T. S. 36.
Ripon 39, Knox 36.
Southern California 37, Stanford 34.
St. John's (A.) 27, Gallaudet 23.
Springfield 34, Rutgers 32.
South Dakota 33, Morningside 27.
Temple 44, Duke 37.
Tufts 31, Wesleyan 30.
Tulane 49, Mississippi C. 40.
Utah Aggies 39, Utah 26.
Washington State 33, Oregon 30.
Washington 41, Idaho 22.
Yale 36, Mass. Aggies 17.

UTICA SHOWS UP BEST

CLYDE PARK, Brookline, Jan. 17—Eleven rinks took part in the opening matches in the annual bonspiel for the Stockton and Clyde Park cups on the rinks of The Country Club here, yesterday, and the Utica curlers showed up the strongest of the lot, teams from that city qualifying for the quarter-final round in each competition.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 46, Rutgers 44.

PROSELYTING COMES NATURAL, SAYS DEAN

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17 (AP)—Madison Sarratt, dean of men at Vanderbilt University, said yesterday that proselyting of athletes by a university or college is "natural and sometimes, in a form, even commendable."

"It is only natural for an alumnus to invite a promising boy to his Alma Mater," he said. "There is absolutely nothing wrong with the practice of persuading promising students to attend a college or university, provided rigid entrance requirements are enforced."

"If a man thinks well of his college," Dean Sarratt continued, "it is to be expected that he will want to urge promising boys that he knows to go to it, whether it is his motive to bolster the football team, the school of engineering, or the elocution society.

"More men send boys to college to join fraternities than to play football. As far as the college is concerned, it must remain immaterial what they come for.

"The responsibility of the college to the boys begins only after he has applied for admission. The college must maintain entrance requirements with absolute rigidity."

MINNESOTA SWIMMERS DEFEAT CHICAGO 49-25

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 17—In the first "Big Ten" swimming meet of the season, Minnesota defeated Chicago, 49 to 25, at Bartlett Gymnasium here last night. The Gophers forfeited the waterpolo game. Minnesota captured first and second places in four of the eight events and took first in two others. The Maroons won only the 100-yard freestyle and the medley relay.

Close competition was seen in three races, the events won by Chicago and the 400-yard freestyle relay in which the Maroons led until the last tank length when T. H. Quail '32, of Minnesota, who started with a two-yard margin against him, forged ahead of Capt. D. J. Moore '31, of Chicago, to win by two feet. The time of the relay was 3m. 51.6s.

C. K. Oker '31, Chicago, was forced to do 56s. in the 100-yard freestyle to defeat Quail. The Maroon medley team swam 300 yards in 3m. 30.4s. to win by two yards. The summary:

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. K. Oker '31, Chicago; T. H. Quail '32, Minnesota, second; D. J. Moore '31, Chicago, third. Time—56s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. B. Hayden '31, Minnesota; Ralph Erlandson '32, Chicago, second; A. T. Huthals '31, Minnesota, third. Time—2m. 34.3s.

440-Yard Freestyle—W. H. Lang '34 and E. J. Farrell '34, Minnesota, tied for first; J. D. McMillan '31, Chicago, third. Time—5m. 46s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota; R. F. Moore '33, Minnesota, second; B. E. Stevens '31, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 44.4s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. G. Krueger '33, Minnesota; Gordon Rittenhouse '32, Chicago, second; J. J. McMahon '32, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 48.4s.

Fancy Diving—Won by W. W. Nappe '31, Minnesota; W. A. Waldell '33, second (Chicago did not enter).

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Chicago (A. J. Briglin '31, J. J. McMahon '32, and D. C. McMillan '31); Minnesota, second. Time—3m. 30.6s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Minnesota (A. T. Huthals '31, L. W. Marsh '31, R. E. Hayden '31, and T. H. Quail '32); Chicago, second. Time—3m. 31.6s.

WISCONSIN SEXTET TAKES 'BIG TEN' LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17—University of Wisconsin took the lead in the "Big Ten" hockey standings last night by defeating University of Michigan, 2 to 0, in the first of a two-game series here. The Badgers have won two games and lost none.

J. C. Gallagher '31, scored the first goal after 14 minutes of play in the first period on a pass from Gordon Meiklejohn '32. W. H. Metcalfe '31 scored the other. Michigan threatened repeatedly in the final period but a series of brilliant stops at the goal by A. W. Frisch '31, prevented scoring. The summary:

WISCONSIN		MICHIGAN
Thomsen, Kubista	lw	rw, Courtis, Schlander
Back Gallagher, c		c, Crossman. Schlander
Meiklejohn, Siegel	rw	lw, Reid, Sindt
Metcalfe, Id		rd, Prouse
Swiderski, Kabat	rd	ld, Williams
Frisch, Ahlberg	g	g, Tompkins

Score—Wisconsin 2, Michigan 0. Goals—Gallagher, Metcalfe for Wisconsin. Assists—Meiklejohn, Siegel for Wisconsin. Referees—J. A. Thomsen and R. F. Williams. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	7	4	2	25	24	19
Seattle	8	6	5	30	32	18
Portland	7	4	6	29	36	18

RESULT JAN. 16

Portland 1, Seattle 0.

CONN SCORES WINNING GOAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17 — Seattle's Eskimo's closed a rather disastrous week here last night by losing an exciting 1-to-0 Pacific Coast Hockey League game to Portland's Buckaroos. Two defeats and a tie were the results of three contests the Eskimos engaged in. "Red" Conn, league-leading scorer, shot the only goal of the game on a dazzling play just 44 seconds after the face-off in the second period. Conn went around his own right wing and backhanded a beautiful shot through a maze of players and passed Dave Kemp, the Seattle goalie.

COX LEADS AGUA CALIENTE OPEN

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Jan. 17 (AP)—Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn (N. Y.) professional, jumped into the lead in the Agua Caliente $25,000 open golf tournament yesterday, shooting a 69 for the third round, giving him a total of 218 for the 54 holes. He was the last to finish. His card, three under par, was the best round of the tournament to date, and permitted him to break into the lead over Johnny Golden, Norton (Conn.) pro, who was one stroke ahead at the halfway mark Jan. 15. Golden, as a result, was pushed into second place with a 76 for 219. Tied for third came Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.; Horton Smith, New York, and Clarence Clark, Tulsa, Okla., with totals of 220. Four strokes back of the lead and next in line were Gene Sarazen, Ralph Guldahl, Dallas, Tex., and George Von Elm, Los Angeles.

CUP OFFERED TO BEST MATMAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17—A silver cup has been put up for wrestling at Yale University, to be given annually, beginning this season, to the varsity matman showing the greatest improvement. The cup has been offered in memory of Frank Edward Wade '96 by his son, William H. Wade '30, a member of the Yale wrestling teams of 1928, 1929 and 1930. Both father and son were enthusiastic followers of the sport. Edward D. O'Donnell, varsity wrestling coach, has been named to make the award.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	4	1	2	31	19	9
Guelph	4	1	2	17	16	9
Niagara Falls	3	2	3	28	19	8
Oshawa	3	1	4	30	19	7
Stratford	3	0	4	23	18	6
Kitchener	3	1	5	17	33	5

RESULTS JAN. 16

Niagara Falls 5, Kitchener 0.
Stratford 2, Oshawa 1, overtime.

Home Clubs Have Off Day in Class B

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	6	0	36	6	1.000
Princeton Club	5	1	32	16	.833
City A. C.	4	2	28	14	.667
New York A. C.	4	3	27	15	.667
Yale Club	3	3	23	19	.500
Crescent A. C.	3	3	19	23	.500
Harvard Club	2	4	19	23	.333
Park Avenue A. C.	2	4	14	28	.333
Montclair A. C.	1	6	11	31	.167
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	4	7	35	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Columbia University Club climbed into the undisputed lead in the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship yesterday, when the sixth round, the first since the holidays, was staged. Its team defeated Princeton Club, which had been tied with it as undefeated, by a score of 5 to 2, on the Princeton Club courts.

City Athletic Club and New York Athletic Club continued to be tied for third place, when the former defeated Harvard Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2, while New York Athletic Club defeated Park Avenue Squash Club, also as a visitor, 6 to 1. But Yale Club, hitherto tied with them, dropped back into a tie with Crescent Athletic Club for fifth position, when the Brooklyn team defeated it on the New Moon courts, also at 5 to 2. The fifth victor was Montclair Athletic Club, which defeated Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, on the courts of the latter, also at 5 to 2. Altogether it was a bad day for the home organizations, the only club to win at home being the Crescent Athletic Club. The summary:

COLUMBIA U. C. 5; PRINCETON CLUB 2

Philip T. Moore, Columbia, defeated R. C. Hynson, Princeton, 15—5, 15—8.
F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, defeated P. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 15—12, 15—4.
Jerome Lang, Columbia, defeated H. R. Suthén Jr., Princeton, 15—12, 15—9.
P. J. Walters Jr., Princeton, defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia, 15—10, 15—2.
C. H. Donner, Princeton, defeated H. O. Larson, Columbia, 8—15, 15—9, 15—8.
C. S. Ince, Columbia, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, 15—2, 15—5.
Frank V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton, 15—17, 15—11.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 5; HARVARD CLUB 2

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated L. S. Green, City, 18—14, 15—7.
Harold Ahlerich, City, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 12—17, 15—12, 15—8.
E. F. Simon, City, defeated E. H. Hemingway, Harvard, 15—10, 15—13.
Charles R. Morgenthau, City, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard, 15—8, 16—14.
J. [illegible], Harvard, defeated Theodore A. [illegible], 15—13, 15—7.
M. [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]
Finch, [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]
Gustav [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]
Wright, New York, defeated [illegible]
Haines, Park Avenue, defeated [illegible]
Henry Reeve, New York, defeated D. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—7.
R. A. Lowenbecker, New York, defeated R. M. Cochran, Park Avenue, A—14, 15—11, 15—17.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated J. A. Forrester, Park Avenue, 15—3, 15—1.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 2

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale, 17—4, 13—15, 15—8.
R. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale, 15—8, 15—15, 15—7.
Frank C. Hart, Crescent, defeated Malcolm McComb, Yale, 15—7, 15—10.
J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale, 15—12, 15—10.
W. L. Jones, Crescent, defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale, 18—15, 15—10.
Mead Treadwell, Yale, defeated W. R. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—10, 7—15, 15—8.
R. L. Ardrey Jr., Yale, defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent, 18—16, 9—15, 18—14.

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 5, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

P. S. Patton, Fraternity, defeated R. G. Musser, Montclair, 15—10, 15—10.
J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated E. S. Bartow, Fraternity, 15—10, 17—16.
W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, 13—15, 15—12, 15—12.
J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 18—17, 18—14.
Montclair winners by default—R. B. Luchars, C. C. Halsey and F. L. Glasby.
Fraternity losers by default—R. W. Pressprich Jr., Donald A. Leith and M. M. Banks.

Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including games of Jan. 16.)

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Goodfellow, Detroit		16	10	26
Morenz, Canadiens		17	8	25
F. Cook, Rang

EDUCATIONAL

Teaching the Effect of Tobacco, Alcohol and Certain Drugs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Bellingham, Wash.

BY POSTERS, songs, stories, and appropriate instruction, teaching to show the evils of alcohol, tobacco and habit-forming drugs, is now a definite part of the course of study in the public schools of this city.

This is the result of 11 years' striving to teach anti-narcotics effectively. The attractively bound course of study giving concrete material, month by month for each grade which went into effect at the beginning of this school year was first earned and tested.

A state law that there should be special emphasis placed upon teaching the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics accomplished practically nothing. The teachers were conscientious but there was nothing definite to work with. This need of a defined program was recognized by D. E. Wiedman, the present superintendent of schools.

To meet this need a committee made up of two teachers and two members of the W. C. T. U. worked with the superintendent and made a course of study. This was successfully tried out in the public schools for two years until with additions and corrections it was printed in the form that is now being used.

Even detached excerpts for this program give some idea of its freshness and vitality. Under stories to be told in the primary grades are found "The Sunshine Fairy and Prince Gaylord; 'The Strongest Man; Benjamin Franklin's Experience with Beer in the Printing Office; His Dog 'Dow'; The Ants and the Camel."

Under "safety habits" such sentences as these stand out, "Any driver may be a drunken driver.' 'Watch out.'" "Danger of fire from smoking." Under "moral habits" is found "Ask Dad, ask Mother, ask Teacher, 'Shall I smoke?' They know."

For the fourth grade in February is outlined a story, "He watched Lincoln write his name." And for March a playlet, "The trial of Tobacco and his ally, Alcohol." In April the pupils summarize in paragraphs "Waste of money in purchase of alcohol" and "Better home conditions under prohibition."

Under "Health and Safety" in a study of "Alcohol, a Poison Found in Patent Medicines," posters are suggested with such captions as "Doctors Dropping Alcohol as a Medicine" and "John Barleycorn Not a Good Sport."

In the fifth grade a study of "National Temperance" outlines the Eighteenth Amendment and how we got it. Under "Why Have It?" is given "As a health measure" and "As social and economic measures." Under "Our Part in Observing the Law" are given statements of Lincoln, Taft, Roosevelt, Coolidge and Hoover on law observance.

For February this same grade studies "Opium in India, China, England and the United States; Muhammadans and total abstinence; Norway; Canada and government control, and Russia (wartime), while a poster, "Forge and Chain," follows.

In the eighth grade the aim of the year—and each year starts out with an "aim"—is "To give an understanding of the losses due to the use of alcohol and other narcotics and "To foster a cooperative observance of and respect for the national, state and local regulations in regard to the manufacture, sale and use of alcohol and other narcotics."

In this last year's work such forthright subheads are found as "Local Option Nullified by Neighboring Communities Still 'Wet.'"

Hot Springs is looking forward to having the National Convention as its guest. Mindful of the responsibility and privilege that is theirs and that they share with the rest of the State of Arkansas, they have already begun preparation. Realising that to plan the entertainment of so great a body as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers calls for much thought and careful planning, as to detail, a survey is now being made of all the talent, facilities, and help available in Hot Springs to make our guests' visit stand out in their memory.—From Arkansas Parent-Teacher Bulletin.

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Write to the School and Camp Section if you do not find the information you desire in the current issues of the Monitor.

Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

TO THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS THE STATE UNIVERSITY MEANS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Campus and Buildings of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis With Three Bridges Spanning the Mississippi in the Background.

At Left Is a Glimpse of Registration Rush Hour.

At Right Is a Batch of Freshmen.

The American Student

As Found at a State University

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 3

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By DOROTHEA KAHN
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

SOME 13,000 young men and women have found their way to the city campus of the University of Minnesota this year—and why are they there? No one close to such a vast student body would attempt to answer the question, knowing too well how various are the motives of so large a mass of people. But a visitor coming in fresh from the outside world gets definite impressions. To the writer these young people seem essentially practical. They appear bent on getting not only a degree but a well rounded social experience. Some might call it a "good time," but it is probably deeper than that. It is rather experience in living, working and playing with others; and they know it is an important part of their equipment for life.

Nothing Cloistered

Although the University of Minnesota is noted for its high standards of scholarship, and students are proudly aware of it, there is nothing of the cloistered, ivy-covered-hall-of-learning atmosphere about this northwestern institution. The bookworm seems noticeably absent although he may merely be disguised in the prevailing smart attire of the campus. Most of the girls dress with surprising chic. The young men, too, manage to conform to the prevailing mode. They look well groomed and fit. It is hard to believe that many of them are children of immigrants, writing a final chapter perhaps in the tale of their family's rise from European peasantry to American professional life. Yet many a touching story of patient aspiration must lie behind these seemingly gay and careless youngsters. University files hint of them. Going through the records of 100 students taken at random, I found that 40 per cent came from homes in which the father had only eighth grade education or less. Asked to tell their parents' education, some wrote in the words, "meager," "none." But there were others, about 25 per cent, who were sons and daughters of college graduates. In intellectual background as in the economic, this is a democratic institution.

There are various ways of observing the student body; and the results are apt to be contradictory. If one spend a few hours in the university "post office," a favorite rendezvous where students not only get their notices and newspapers in individual boxes, but meet friends and lounge about, one can easily come to the conclusion that these young people have no intellectual interests at all. Conservation buzzes, but eavesdropping doesn't yield much.

"Hi, Harve! whatdya know?"

"Nothing, Pete, that's just my trouble." Or, if one tune into a more extended chat: "I hadn't looked at my notebook when I went to the exam—played pool the night before—and would you believe it, I cracked that course for a B!"

A girl is confiding to a group of friends: "I'm telling you—I wouldn't have taken that library course if I'd known I was going to get married so soon."

Working Hard and Seriously

But if one turn to other quarters and look in upon classes or campus organizations one finds students working hard and seriously—the same type of people, strange to say. In an English course, for instance, I found a boy, a junior, seated at the professor's desk conducting the class for the hour. It just happened that he knew more about English music of the seventeenth century than anybody else, having made it his hobby, and here he was singing bits of themes, playing phonograph selections and talking authoritatively to an appreciative group of fellow-students.

In the Y. W. C. A. the serious interests of girl students are reflected. Many types, from sorority presidents to shy freshmen, a membership of 800, throw themselves into association activities.

The campus newspaper, the Minnesota Daily, also mirrors the serious side of college life. Student edited, it covers college news in an efficient, practical way. Its editorials are dignified. A recent one, for example, exhorted students to throw off the pose of sophistication and assert higher moral standards. Editorial "campaigns" are conducted on such immediate problems as compulsory military drill and parking of student automobiles. The daily is frankly in favor of using the parade ground to provide more space for cars. The paper is not too staid, however. It has two exclusive humorous columns!

If "working one's way" is an indication of serious purpose, then this state university has a wealth of earnest sons and daughters. Recently a member of the faculty conducted an extensive research among students to find out who worked and why. To his surprise he learned that many students from the wealthiest families were earning a good part of their way. In the wealthiest group in the university 4 per cent of the men earned all of their expenses. Prof. J. G. Umstattd, who made the study, concluded that these young people were thrifty and that they would rather work than not.

"The working student is not barred from fraternities and sororities at Minnesota," he said. "In fact many earn in order to belong." Students with whom I talked confirmed his statement.

Would Not Turn Down Job

"No girl would turn down a job if she were offered one," said a sorority member emphatically. The reason, she said, was that even the well-to-do students like to feel that some of their money is their own, to do with as they wish. And besides, she added significantly, you get to know people through a job.

Why students come to college in such numbers is always something of an enigma. In conversation they are likely to insist that they come just to have a good time, although this "good time" may necessitate their working at all hours of day and night, getting along on incredibly small living expenses and never knowing quite where the next term's tuition is to come from.

The writer was given the opportunity of seeing the confidential written answers this year's freshman class gave to the question "Why do you want to come to college?" Out of 100 replies taken at random, one type of answer recurred so often that it may fairly be called typical. It was to the effect that modern competition is such that if you don't get a college education you haven't much chance at a well-paid and interesting job. "Furthermore," adds a freshman, "the social advantages of a college education are so outstanding that if one attended college for no other reason it would still be worth while." Some said frankly that they were coming to college because they had observed people who had education "were more sure of themselves."

Many students had found out from actual experience that they were handicapped by lack of education having gone to work upon leaving high school. One youth told of being employed in a mail-order house in Chicago, where he observed "the rut in which people without education are intrenched." Another employed in a lumber concern saw an opportunity slip by him because he wasn't qualified for the opening. A girl who had worked as a maid said she had seen many people held back by lack of education. A lad, after two years in a sandwich shop, confided that he had higher ideals for himself than making sandwiches and was sure he could realize them through college.

A few timidly hint at a desire to be "more useful to the world," although it seems hardly the thing to talk about at present. The only entering student of the group I studied who said that his object was to serve his country was a Filipino. His hope, he explained, was to help illiterates in his homeland.

A student active in college affairs told me that people who come to college fall into four classes. Some come for the purpose of joining a fraternity. Others want a degree for professional reasons. Some come just because they don't know what to do next. The fourth class, which evidently was his ideal, believe that through college they can get a well-rounded experience, made up of study, activities and social life, which will fit them for life outside of college. And this is probably the representative Minnesota attitude. Since the university requires that every student taking part in activities keep a "C" average, and a "C" to most people means hard work, the ideal held out by this student would not appeal to lazy youth. It is not exactly a scholarly ideal, but it seems to be one that fits in well with the actualities of American life.

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From Terraced Gardens of Today Back Along the Tunnels of Time

To the Lost Gardens of the East, When a Great King in Babylon Built a Hanging Garden for His Queen

By MARION CRAN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO A great many people the idea of a garden is closely associated with terraces or with the varying levels of rock and water gardens. Living myself on the pastoral slopes of the Weald of Kent, a country of bland pools, fruit orchards, lawns and flowering shrubs, where rock does not naturally outcrop and therefore is not harmonious in the garden scheme, I am often brought up with a round turn against this definite view in other gardeners; and every time that I meet it I savor again the romance of history which it divulges—catch a glimpse down the long, long tunnels of time to the old lost gardens of the East. Those were terraced gardens where streams ran singing, gardens which, through the Crusaders, influenced so greatly our European conception of garden design, even to the point that the Italian school today remains almost purely Persian; gardens reflecting (faintly, we doubt not, but still reflecting) the mysterious beauties, the majesty and scale of the famous terraced gardens of India, Byzantium and the traditions of Babylon.

Gardeners today still stand on level plane above level plane set with flowers and rich with perfume; their eyes still lapse down a garden in wide and genial degrees to find the distant view of valley and river bed; still does a noble design of terraces satisfy the human longing for feet set among the solid comforts of beautiful earth while the eye plunges free into the attractive depths of space; and still to a great many people a garden of terraces is the only true form of garden.

It is curious to realize that this world-wide conception had its beginning in the cry of a homesick girl! Far away in the mists of tradition shines a starry ever-recurring tale of the "Hanging Gardens of Babylon," the "seventh wonder of the world"; every garden lover has heard the thrilling phrase from time to time, and most have wondered what it really means. There are many conflicting accounts. One, and the best known, says the gardens were constructed by Nebuchadnezzar for his queen. Another tells practically the same story but about Sardanapalus. The story runs in effect as follows:

Built for a Hill Princess

Sardanapalus, known also as Assurbanipal, the King who united Babylonia and Assyria, had to wife a young Princess of Media, as Persia was then called. Brought to the flat alluvial plains of Mesopotamia where the Euphrates was used in a tidy network of regular canals for irrigation, the Princess longed for the flowery hills, the sparkling waterfalls, the broken sky lines and romantic valleys of her own land.

Sardanapalus perceived that his young queen was unhappy, and made the famed, amazing "hanging" gardens to comfort her. She wanted a mountain in his plains, and the sound of singing waters? She should have them!

The word "hanging" here means "terraced"; Gilbert White speaks frequently, in his "Selbourne" of the long "hanging" wood called "the hanger,"—a wood set back on a hill. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were set back in terraces, and Ctesias, fifth century chronicler, would have us believe they were 1200 feet above the level of the plain. Some of the temples must have been 500 feet high, and were made in the sacred planetary number of seven pyramidal stages. Sardanapalus would want his queen's "mountain" to look over the temples and he would avoid the sacred number of seven in his pleasure building, so one may venture to assume that they rose to seven or eight hundred feet, even if one cannot credit the 1200.

Stone was hard to come by on the Babylonian clay, and the terrace walls would be of burnt brick, backed by sun-dried brick; or, as they would say in California, lined with adobe. Those used in the water-courses were probably glazed.

The young queen must have been made happy by these flowering terraces, or else he fell in love with the work for its own sake; for it is clear that the great gardens must have taken a long time to complete. The king had engines placed to lift the waters of the Euphrates up to the top, so that the terraces might be amply irrigated and bright waters go tumbling and leaping down to the river below; recalling to the queen the sweet water-voices on her ancestral hills.

Today at the Villa d'Este and in many a California garden modeled upon it, we hear runnels and streams of water laughing down stairways of brick and stone; falling from level to level in bright cascades; only that in these more favored climes the water is more of a plaything, a gesture, than in the gardens of the East, where the essence of every flower-paradise is in the running water which makes growth possible. Irrigation was the first essential of the enterprise when Sardanapalus planned his gardens.

Fruits and Flowers

To these great platforms and terraces there came fruits and flowers of all the known world; avenues of cypress which, by the time Ctesias saw them, must have been majestic; roses, weeping willows, cedars, almond, apricot, lilac, jasmine and wide carpets of tulips, crown-imperials and the lesser fritillaries—irises, hyacinths, dazzling blue scillas and sweet narcissus, hollyhocks, delphiniums, peonies and pinks.

There would be fountains and bathing pools, arbors, and shady walks by the pleasant waters; and into his garden the King of Babylonia brought gazelles and nimble squirrels, pheasants imported from India and bright-plumaged birds to companion the song of nightingales among the roses.

Some savants believe that the terrace walls were faced with glazed and decorated tiles; but most of us are more content to picture great mellow retaining walls of plain burnt brick, glowing softly in the sunshine, draped with roses, or rich with trained fruits.

Persia a Land of Gardens

Though this, the most famous terraced garden of all time, was made by the waters of Babylon, where the captive Jews "sat down and wept," hanging their harps on the weeping willow trees, yet the inspiration for it came from Persia. We talk of the Japanese love of flowers, of the way earth-beauty in Japan is taken into the fabric of daily life, but the Persians had at least as great a national enthusiasm. It was the Persian wife of a Mogul emperor who inspired the building of the famous Kashmir gardens; still, near Shiraz, can we see through all the sadness of neglect and decay traces of the ineffable beauty of the garden of which Hafiz sang so sweetly—one of the great terraced gardens of the world, one that carried on the direct tradition of Babylon. Love of a garden rings so full in the poems of Omar Khayyám of Korassán that it has survived the acid test of translation into every language and perhaps never so well as in the English translation by Edward Fitzgerald.

The terraced gardens of Italy, piled up in splendor on the hills over Rome or Fiesole, are nowadays taken as the model for all garden design where commanding views and springs of water are to be found; but why are not the far more lovely gardens of Persia remembered? There are wells of inspiration to be found for garden planning in the great terraced gardens of the Indian foothills, and those by the Dal Lake, and the Shalimar of song.

The Terraced Gardens of Today Hint of the So-Called Hanging Gardens of the East. The Use of Different Levels and Running Water in Garden Design Was an Art in Ancient Persia. Here Are Glimpses of Two "Hanging" or Terraced Gardens in England. The One at the Right Combines Rock and Water Designing.

Moisture and Warmth Properly Blended

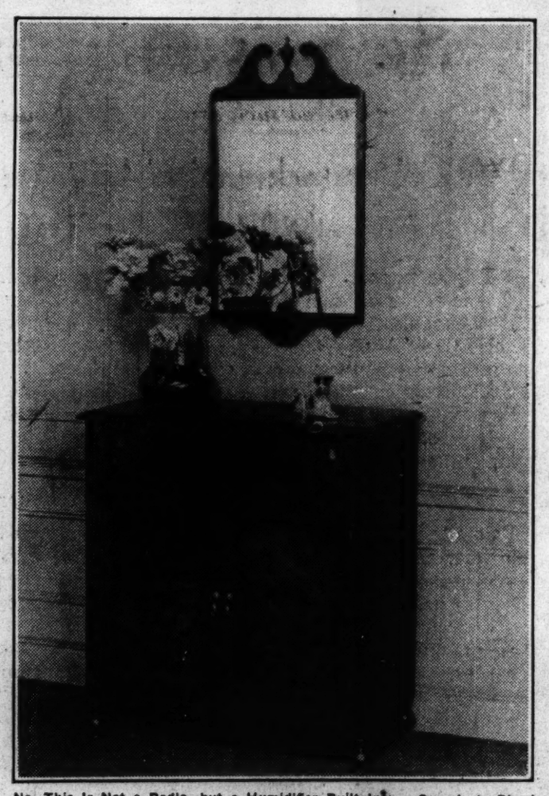
Several Types of Humidifiers Now on the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"HOW does it happen that all your doors latch so nicely?" questioned a caller as she inspected her friend's new home. "Every year after our heater is started, the wood trim shrinks so that there are unfinished borders showing around all the panels of the doors and not one will latch properly."

"We had the same trouble in our old house," sympathized her hostess. "We had cracks in our hardwood floors. The piano was always out of tune. The leaves of my ferns would turn yellow. Our architect explained that it was due to insufficient moisture in the house but that much of this annoyance could be eliminated by modern air-conditioning equipment. Our new furnace, consequently, has a humidifier attachment. It also has a large fan which circulates the warm air more rapidly in the winter and which also provides a cooling breeze in the summer."



No, This Is Not a Radio—but a Humidifier Built Into a Console to Blend With the Furnishings of the Room.

Though still in early stages of development, air-conditioning has progressed to the point where many types of equipment are available. One type of humidifier supplies moisture and washes the air by drawing it through a fine spray of water. As the outdoor air is made clean and sweet by a refreshing rain, so this method of cleansing the air in the house is designed to remove the dust, smoke, gas and cooking odors which soil draperies and rugs and make too frequent redecorating necessary. The humidity maintained is considered beneficial to furniture, woodwork, and growing plants and flowers. The equipment consists of a rust-proof copper cabinet which may be installed between the studs in a partition. Connections are made with both hot and cold water and also with a drain pipe. The hot water is used in severely cold water as it vaporizes more readily than cold. The amount of moisture may be regulated, but it is claimed the apparatus will maintain an average relative humidity of 40 per cent in a house of six or seven rooms.

After the cabinet is plastered over only two small registers are visible. One is placed about 50 inches from the floor and the other is two or three feet higher. For the average American city home the total operating cost of the humidifier, including water consumed, and the cost of heating the water is figured at 3¾ cents for a 24-hour day of continuous operation.

Installed in the Basement

Another type of washed air and humidifying apparatus has the cabinet installed in the basement, connected with water and heating systems. By means of a motor-driven rotary blower the air is drawn through a floor register, is automatically cleansed and humidified in the cabinet, and is returned to the house through a metal duct and a centrally located register. It is claimed that this installation is noiseless.

There are several models of humidifiers for homes already built. A wall type similar to the first one described above may be installed in a closet or pantry, with registers opening into hall or living room.

A walnut console model, which resembles an attractive piece of furniture, may be used in the hall or living room, or as a server in the dining room. The washed air method is the same and this particular model has a fan attachment which keeps the air in circulation, ventilating and humidifying in winter and providing as well a cooling breeze in warm weather.

For apartments, small homes, and offices there is a small cabinet humidifier which may be hung on the wall. Drain and feed pipes run through the partition to the basement, or they may be connected with kitchen or bathroom plumbing fixtures.

Instead of a Radiator

Still another humidifier which may be installed with steam, hot water or vapor systems, is intended to take the place of one of the regular radiators. It is claimed that it will radiate more heat than an ordinary radiator of equal radiating surface. At the same time, it automatically regulates the amount of moisture on mild days or cold. For covering this apparatus there are artistic period consoles of genuine walnut or mahogany, as well as metal cabinets which may be had in colors to match the furnishings. These resemble the ornamental radiator covers which are now used extensively.

One prominent manufacturer has discarded the appellative hot-air furnace as applied to his highly improved heater, insisting that it be known more properly as a "vaporaire" furnace. This plant has a built-in humidifier which is connected with the water system. A large, airplane-type propeller driven by an electric motor fits into the top of the furnace. This fan keeps the air in forced circulation throughout the house and sufficient warm air can be driven upward to heat large three-story homes, some with as many as 20 rooms, it is claimed.

During warm weather the fan keeps cool air circulating. The relative coldness of the basement and furnace castings cools the air sufficiently to reduce the temperature in the living rooms.

Bulbs in Fiber

A great deal of pleasure can be derived from the cultivation of bulbs in fiber, and the method has the advantage that it is clean, and thus suitable for bowls in houses. Bulb fiber is a mixture of coconut fiber, crushed oyster shells, and a little artificial manure. It can be bought quite cheaply at any good seedsman's shop. No drainage is required in the bowls. The fiber should be pressed lightly in, and the bulbs should be planted in it with just their crowns peeping out. Then the fiber should be watered, and the bowl placed in a cool, dark, dry place. In a short time the bulbs will begin to grow. Immediately the growths have attained a length of half an inch, the bowls should be taken into the window, and the plants allowed to come forward naturally. Very little water is necessary under this system of treatment. The fiber holds moisture for a long time, and one should be quite sure that it is dry before any more moisture is added, or a condition of sourness will soon prevail. Daffodils, hyacinths and tulips lend themselves well to cultivation in bowls.

Draining the Plumbing System

If You Close the House During a Winter Trip

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

TAKING a few weeks' vacation in winter involves more than just locking the doors and windows and hinting to the milkman that you will expect him later. The biggest job of all in freezing climates is draining the water out of the plumbing system. Then is the time that the owner finds out whether his plumbing system was actually put in properly in the first place.

One man drained the water, or thought he did, for no more would flow out, and went merrily on his vacation, only to find on his return that water had been trapped at the elbows of pipes which sloped down instead of up. When a pipe is pitched in the wrong direction and will not drain, two alternatives are possible. Either the water will have to be blown out or the pipe must be disconnected and have a drain cock placed at the low point.

The procedure in draining pipes, in general, is first, to get all of the water out of the supply lines, and second, to fill the traps with a non-freezing oil. To get the water out of the supply lines, the water should be shut off either in the basement or at the curb stop-box. All faucets are then opened as well as the draining device at the lowest point in the basement supply line.

If this were all that it is necessary to do, the problem would be relatively simple. But it is also imperative to remove all the water from the traps below the various fixtures as well as from the closet combination bowl. If the closet is of the siphon-jet type, not only must the water be drawn out of the trap, but every bit of water must be drawn out of the jet. In some makes of bowls, there is nearly a pint of water in the jet.

A non-freezing oil is immediately used to fill the trap as soon as the water has been drained out. Various oils are used for this purpose—kerosene, paraffin oil, or old motor oil. Some contractors even use molasses. Salt, however, should never be used for this purpose because it will damage vitreous china and permit the evaporation of the water.

Another problem that comes up in connection with the draining of a household plumbing system is the removal of water from high flush tanks which are still found in some of the older summer cottages as well as some obsolete bathrooms in cities. In the case of some of the tanks which are set close to the ceiling, considerable ingenuity is required to get the water out.

The system for the heating of the domestic water supply must also be carefully drained. All the water must be removed from the range boiler or storage tank. If the house has a radiator heating system, all the water must be drained from the boiler and radiators.

Plumbing systems in all vacant houses, summer cottages, and loft buildings should be drained well before the freezing time sets in. In a new house where the plumbing system is to be drained for the first time it would be well to have the draining done only by a competent plumbing contractor. He can then tell just what must be done for a thorough job in that particular case and can give information and advice. At later times the owner can accomplish the same results with no feeling of risk.

Dish-Gardens

Scenery in the Small

You make poetry painting
through the search of your thoughts.
—Chinese Proverb.

Today there is a wide selection for the indoor garden in bulbs, blooming plants, vines and ferns. Indoor gardens, too, have fashions and one of the most interesting and up-to-date garden fancies for this season is designing a dish-garden. The dish-garden is a complete miniature garden corner, as it were—a little Japanese, Italian, Spanish or woodsy scrap, worked out in a dish. It is almost like painting a garden picture.

The artistic or poetic gardener visions the picture he wants to make—a path through the meadow, a hillside nook, a bit of Japan, etc. To build this type of winter garden a suitable dish of pottery not less than two inches and not much over four inches deep should be selected.

Over the earth in the dish grass seeds may be sown, and as the grass grows it must be cut or pulled out according to the plan desired. Pebbles may be used for rough and rocky effects, and bits of slate for stepping stones. Fir seedlings, maiden-hair and other small ferns can be used effectively for tall green places. The great joy in building these artistic little gardens is selecting the figures which give the finishing touch to the whole. Dainty little Staffordshire figures, glazed oriental pieces, tiny bird houses; birds, frogs, bridges and fences all go into the making of these gardens.

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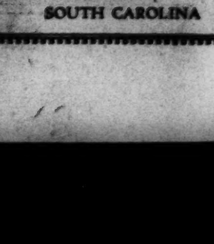

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Auction Prices as Misinformation

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WITHIN a little less than two years there have been three sales of American furniture and silver at the same New York galleries—the most important events of this sort during that time. The prices reached on these occasions have attracted very wide interest, and with good reason.

It is only at such times that the value of this merchandise becomes a matter of public knowledge, for what individual dealers may receive for their more excellent pieces is rarely known widely. From the published reports are drawn conclusions as to the commercial worth of articles that are seen in shops, in the homes of friends, or which may be in one's own possession.

It is quite natural for such conclusions to be drawn, but it is frequently puzzling to the observer to notice that articles which seem to be identical bring prices which are far apart; also that a piece which is sold twice within a few months brings much less the second time than the first.

Some Recent Notable Sales

The first of the three sales which we have referred to was that of the Reifsnyder collection in the spring of 1929. Less than a year later came the Flayderman sale in January of 1930. Now selections from Francis P. Garvan's noted collection have just been disposed of at the same place, the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries.

It is difficult, if possible, to rate a large group as, on the whole, finer or less finer than another, for there are sure to be aspects in which each in turn will excel the other in importance. The Reifsynder furniture included superlative examples from the hands of Philadelphia cabinetmakers, among which were a chair which was sold for $33,000 and a highboy which brought $44,000. The Flayderman sale brought out an unprecedented number of rare pieces which bore the labels of their makers. While neither of these values was attached to the Garvan selections, they were marked by the presence of fifty lots of American-made silver mostly of the eighteenth century and the work of some of the most famous craftsmtn of their time.

Many newspapers have published some of the prices secured as these sales have taken place, giving prominence to the highest figures, and causing the reader to wonder at their size and to doubt the real worth of whatever may come to his eye.

Price Basis Contains Many Factors

It would hardly be possible to give the reasons why the quoted figures were reached without making a detailed study of each item. That would involve considering many factors in every case and in some instances should include influences to which it would be very difficult to apportion due weight. Perhaps it would be more useful to mention some of these factors so that it may appear how futile it is to accept auction prices as definite standards of commercial value.

It is frequently unwise to so accept them if the objects being considered are of such singular quality as the record-priced chair and highboy which have been mentioned, or, at the other extreme, very commonplace and low-priced articles.

The reputation of the seller has much influence on the desire of the public to own the goods he offers. He may have been known for many years as a purchaser of rare discrimination who has slowly built up a much-admired collection. His name may have become familiar and respected through his exhibitions and museum loans, so that the pride of possession will lead many people to pay far more for a certain thing of his than they would give to a dealer at a private sale. Many a buyer is willing to pay well for the satisfaction of being able to say that this thing or that was from the collection of such-and-such a person. Possible pride aside, it may be good business judgment for them to invest the extra amount since the motive that impelled him might lead others on in the same manner if he should ever wish to sell. That sort of prestige has been attached to each of the large sales mentioned and has tended to throw all their prices out of line with those of dealers, and, of course, higher.

Documented History Enhances Value

Then there is the element of previous ownership and connection with people of much or little note, especially when this is made clear by convincing documents. The Flayderman sale contained an outstanding illustration of that when a rough piece of wrought iron, about 10 inches high, came up. On it, Paul Revere was said to have hammered spoons into shape, although there was nothing to prove that this particular block of metal was included in the "Stocks and Tools" covered by the accompanying affidavit. The 20 or 30 pounds of metal sold for $9700. At the same sale there were numerous strongly attested associations with people of the past which carried prices to unusual amounts.

Another factor which is present in every public sale is that of competition between buyers, which is based on personal attitude rather than business judgment. It may be wholly friendly rivalry, such as that of a game or a sport, which leads two or more people to the enthusiastic topping of one another's bids, until absurd levels are reached. In other cases it seems to be a grim struggle for mastery, until the boldest bidder, who may not be the wisest or the strongest in purse, becomes the final one and the owner.

These are only the more noticeable influences that make one chair or table sell for $200, while another, which seems to be just like it, sells for $350. They would also account for a bed for which a dealer might charge $800 going for $1200 at a public sale. The reputation of the seller accounts for a great deal. The original, or an early, owner's name, particularly if he was a man of prominence in public life, tends to carry the price much above that reached by a similar thing lacking in so-called history. The attitudes of buyers who are trying to excel, either cheerfully or otherwise, also comes in often to boost the bidding.

Back of all these considerations there is always the chief one—the excellence of the thing itself as a piece of craftsmanship in wood or silver or pewter, together with the name of its maker, if this name be known. These last are the basic and essential qualities which might be expected to decide commercial rating in both public and private sale. They are the fundamentals of value for the dealer in his negotiations with his customer.

Connected with a public sale are other matters, some of which have been mentioned at length. These make the records of those sales contain so many inconsistencies that not a few prominent dealers consider auction figures as a whole to be of little significance.

Draperies, Decorative and Useful

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York.

THERE is a much quoted and variously worded saying, attributed to William Morris, to the effect that everything in a well-thought-out home decorating plan must be really useful or really beautiful, preferably both. These requirements apply particularly to draperies and the fabrics of which they are made.

It is true that the actual usefulness of draperies nowadays is limited to hiding the necessary, but seldom beautiful, window frames, and to the softening of other straight or awkward lines. In the old days they served as a real protection against cold breezes and cold walls. As such, sturdy, hand-woven fabrics were used in many a castle and great house.

Most of us feel today that anything that is really beautiful, and suited to its setting, has reason enough for its presence. Modern designers have borrowed beauty of form and color from all the ages, and have applied them to the truly remarkable range of new textiles, developed in the last decade or so. As a result, we have almost an unlimited choice within a surprisingly modest budget limit.

Definite Factors to Reckon With

So there will be little difficulty in finding what one wants, in color, design and fabric. The thing to be decided by the home decorator is just what will be most suitable for the room. This decision will be based on a number of factors.

First, there is the style of house, whether it is a "thinny" cottage or a more formal home. Next, whether it is to be done in a period style, or is to be just a very comfortable combination of closely related periods. Third, whether the room has a cool northern exposure or a warm southern one. Fourth, are the draperies themselves to give the key of color and style to the room or are they to conform to some other dominating feature, such as the floor covering, the wall decoration or some special piece of furniture?

In any case the formality of the house, or lack of it, will have a great deal to do with determining the style and quality of the draperies. The gorgeously colored heavy velvets and brocades of the Italian Renaissance, for instance, are beautiful to look at. They are not for the average American home in the suburbs, but their colorings and designs have been adapted and modified, in rayons and other fabrics, for use in just such homes.

Treatment of Different Windows

High windows usually need to be shortened and this can be done by avoiding long vertical lines in the design and by using a deep valance. And, of course, the appearance of height can be given to low windows by choosing the opposite in design, carrying the draperies clear to the top of the window, omitting the valance altogether or having it above the window and brought just to the upper line of the frame.

Windows that let in much strong light can stand having the draperies extend over the glass, but where the room needs all the light possible they had best come only to the edge of the inside frame. North light is cool, or even cold, and all the color plan of the room, including the design and background of the draperies, should be developed to offset this effect. Just as truly, in a room of eastern or southern exposure the cooler tones of green and blue may well be used. In the north room the glass curtains, may be shades of yellow, to give the effect of sunlight as much as possible.

Consider the Room's Size

It is axiomatic that large figures in a small room make the room seem even smaller, by bringing the walls closer together. Also, small designs are lost in a large room, so care must be exercised here, no matter how appealing a certain design my be.

On the supposition that the draperies are to set the "key," both in color and design, the proportions of the room must be carefully considered. So, too, must any special features of the fixed background, such as a colonial mantle.

If the foundation color in the draperies is bright and the design striking, then the walls should be done in a very simple design, or else in a single tone that will blend into the background color of the draperies. The dominating color of the rug or carpet will be a much darker tone of the same background color, the purpose being to create harmony without monotony.

Not so long ago, more or less as a reaction from the "fussiness" of the "gay nineties," the whole scheme of decorations tended to monotones and plain colors appeared in everything. But that wasn't nature's way of doing things and after a time we rather rebelled and took to color and design again.

True, it was simpler to do a home in plain colors. It wasn't necessary to analyze a drapery fabric to determine just what tones could be carried from it to the other furnishings, and in what quantity. But anyone with a real sense of color harmony and fabric values finds a great deal of pleasure in working out a plan of decoration from the combinations in a particularly appealing piece of drapery material.

Formality May Be Ludicrous

Much of the very formal draping does not seem to fit into the feeling of most American homes. As soon as one starts looping and tying up the fabric, on any but a high, rather impressive window, there is sense of lack of proportion. Such draping on a medium sized window can be rather amusing. If one wishes special decoration, other than a simple pleated or box valance at the top of the window, there are decorative metal rods in all sorts of designs that will suit almost any kind of drapery material. Interesting tie-backs, in metal glass or various compositions, offer further embellishments.

Many interesting designs have been taken in whole or in part, from the best of the old world fabrics and periods. Even in a medium sized home we can still have some of the feeling of the Spanish, French or Italian golden ages of decoration, if one's tastes lean that way, and the "picture" prints in toiles and linens can be used in many rooms. Most of the prints are developed in a variety of color combinations, so that often a little search will locate a design that has just the desired color combinations.

Choose for Lasting Pleasure

Most of us are likely to use the same draperies and other decorations for quite a long time before we feel justified in making a change. Because draperies really do stand out in a room and attract attention, they should be bright without being startling, and have graceful, rhythmic, flowing lines that do not bring the eye to an "edge" abruptly. This may be accomplished, even in a very conventional, or repeat design, by a right color combination that will carry the vision along easily.

Some windows, especially in bedrooms and play rooms, do not seem to call for draperies, but can be most happily treated by the use of some of the delightful and colorful madras designs and other transparent material.

As for draperies between rooms, these will usually take their main note, often in a single color, from that dominant in the window draperies. If that is too bright, choose some of the other tones. And if the draperies of the two rooms are not to be alike, each side of the portière may conform to the scheme of the room it faces.

Surely no windows or doorways need be bare or ugly in these days of æsthetic possibilities.

For those who like the new styles in furniture. The window draperies are of rayon with horizontal stripes, and in this particular case the colors are tones of green fading into yellow. The wall hanging is a gay carnival print

Courtesy of Budget Rooms, John Wanamaker, New York

The draperies are of heavy linen and its Jacobean design carries out the feeling of the period furniture

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

Preparations are going steadily forward for the exhibition early in February of rare historical Scottish antiques. The exhibition will take place in Mrs. Robert Fleming's Moorish ballroom in Grosvenor Square.

A piece of jewelry worn by Mary Queen of Scots will be shown by the Countess Linlithgow, and the Earl of Airlie has promised the Garter Ribbon worn by Bonnie Prince Charlie. A shirt and handkerchief belonging to King Charles I will be lent by the Duke of Beaufort and the cap in which the Stuart Monarch went to the scaffold will be shown by Lady Carmichael.

Old Scottish spinning wheels, stools and other furniture, candle molds and even ancient agricultural implements, ancient Scottish silver, miniatures, and suits of armor, will likewise be represented in the exhibits.

Many of the pieces have never before been shown in public and the exhibition is sure to attract many American collectors of historical antiques who are in London this winter.

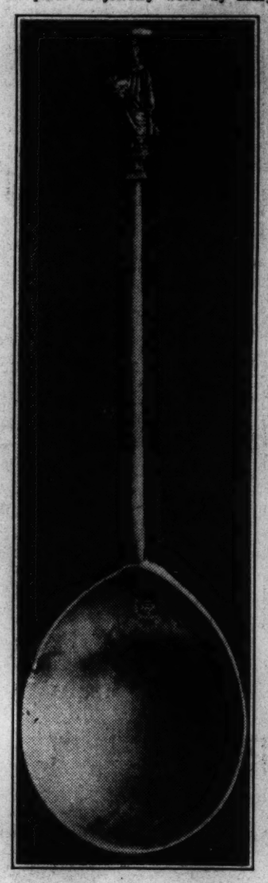
Apostle Spoons a Great Rarity

It will probably be news to many readers that Charles G. Rupert, who passed on recently in Delaware, was known in London collecting circles as an American who had made himself one of the foremost authorities in the world on the subject of old English silver apostle spoons. He owned, I believe, the famous part-set of eight, made in 1527 in the reign of King Henry VIII, the eight having been formerly the property of the Marquess of Bredalbane. This historic part-set belonged in the days of Queen Elizabeth to Bishop Whyte of Winchester.

An apostle spoon, as many readers will recall, is so called because the stem of this variety—always of modern dessert-spoon size—is surmounted by the little silver, gold-plated image of an apostle, wearing a halo and bearing his appropriate emblem. St. Peter, for example, bears a key; St. Andrew a cross shaped like the capital letter X; St. John the cup of sorrow; St. Bartholomew a knife; St. Simon a saw, and so on.

The spoon with the handle supporting the figure of the Saviour is called the Master spoon. A complete set consists of 12 apostles and the Master, all of the same size and design, all bearing the same maker's mark and the date letter, showing they were made in the same year in Tudor or Stuart times. Such a set of 13 realizes in the sale room anything from £1200 to £5000, according to the reign in which they were made, their condition, the clearness of the hall marks, the craftsmanship and other factors.

Only five or six complete sets are known to be in existence, J. P. Morgan, I believe, possessing one of them.



An "Apostle" spoon of silver made about 1670. Shown full size. The figure is St. Peter with his key and his halo

Money Scarce? They Made It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

HUMBLE "traders' tokens" of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries continue to attract. A recent London sale of a large and famous collection occupied three days and realized no less than £2400. One of the highest prices was £50, paid by a woman collector for a silver 5s. piece, issued by the Bank of Guernsey, in the Channel Islands in 1809. A very rare gold token for £2, issued in Reading, Berkshire, in 1812, bearing a bust of King Alfred, brought £20. It was for long believed to be the only gold token of its kind ever struck. A Birmingham workhouse silver half-crown realized £17.10.

Tokens have played a more important part in the everyday history of Stuart and Georgian England than the coins of kings and governments. It has been pointed out that the English coin from the Norman conquest right up to the present day does not record a single event or exhibit one national trait.

Traders' tokens, on the other hand, mostly issued on account of the shortage of the official currency, indicate the occupations of the common people, their skill, customs and modes of life, their guilds, habits, sentiments, costumes, their towns, families and homes.

The want of half-pennies and farthings, the equivalents of cents and half-cents, in Elizabethan times was so seriously felt by the entire population, that innkeepers, grocers, dry-goods merchants and other traders resorted to the issue of private tokens of lead, pewter, brass, tin, and even leather. Only commodities could be had from their issuers in exchange. Thus were traders' tokens launched. They were often issued for public convenience by local town or city officials.

Many thousands of varieties are known to have been in circulation and the collector of today has a wide choice, the current prices ranging from the equivalent of a few cents upward. They are mostly of copper and brass and in shape are round, square, octagonal or heart-shaped. The fact that they bear dates, names, the tool and other emblems of trade guilds, and even the images of their issuers, to say nothing of quaint wordings and misspellings, adds considerable to their interest.

All English counties are represented. The trade-guilds issuing them include such ancient callings as armourers, barber-surgeons, horners, braziers, cordwainers or shoemakers, fletchres, girdlers, loriners (saddlers), merchant adventurers, scriveners, watermen, and woodmongers, with their appropriate emblems.

A small library of books has been written on the subject.

AM STILL BUYING LITHOGRAPHS

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IT is an opportunity to buy furniture of pre-eminent distinction of style and structural merit at a scale of prices never before so greatly lowered all along the line—taking in even the recent importations of superlatively fine Queen Anne, Georgian, Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite furniture, many of these pieces arriving just in time for the opening of the sale. Exceptional, too, the fact that a very considerable number of noteworthy Spanish and Italian pieces, these likewise imported, have been lowered to half price—a matter of signal interest to those now furnishing or replenishing homes in the South.

What these great collections connote

Belmaison came into existence in order to perpetuate in the most faithful manner the distinguished furniture styles of the past, that the charm of the interiors of other epochs might continue to be realized in present-day homes. And it has never swerved from, but merely very greatly amplified, that original intention. Paradoxically charm is a precise and not in the least a vague or intangible thing. It is, like style, in furniture and decoration, just as in painting and architecture, a matter of certain definite relations of form and color. It may be very simple or very elaborate, but it is always individual. Belmaison in reproducing an antique Hepplewhite dressing-table, an 18th Century Catalan chair, a primitive English oak dresser or naive early American candle-stand, has been careful to add nothing and to subtract nothing from the original conception. And so its pieces may always be used in perfect harmony with antiques, or in their stead.

English, French, Italian, Spanish and Early American Styles of the 17th, 18th and early 19th Centuries

Belmaison Reproductions exist in quantities sufficient to furnish a large country house as adequately as a small apartment. And there are as many examples "scaled" to the small as to the more spacious interior. Not only the hospitable long 18th Century English mahogany and Italian refectory tables are here, but the tactful gate-leg and draw-top, and the drop-leaf breakfast-room table, each in numerous versions.... The great Louis XV lit de repos and the self-effacing little maple day-bed.... Large wing or barrel shaped fireside chairs, and the comfortable and concise bergere . . . and beds, be it added, in types and sizes as various as all the other pieces. All Belmaison furniture possesses intrinsic qualities of structure as well as of style, endowing it with the great validity of enduring worth.

The Fifteen Interiors

—of the house decorated by Belmaison, suggest as hitherto, various ways in which a room may achieve decorative interest, whether it derive its prevailing character from Tudor or Georgian England, from a French gentilhommiere, a seventeenth century Italian villa or an eighteenth century American house. One room is finely modern in spirit, serving as a background for Louis XV, Louis XVI and Directoire examples and clearly proving that there is no necessary inconsistency between the older and the newer decorative tendencies.

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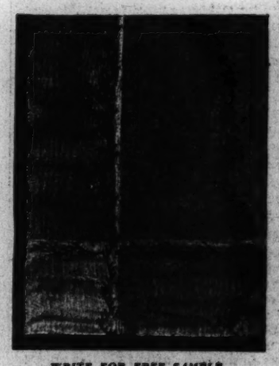

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Spanish Essayist

An Hour of Spain, by Azorin. London: Routledge.

OF THAT distinguished company of essayists to whom the Spanish and Spanish-American press has always opened its pages, "Azorin" is easily the most prolific. By essayists we do not mean writers of newspaper articles on the one hand, or, on the other, amiable foible-hunting imitators of the great days of English essay writing whom the newspapers of the English-speaking world occasionally publish. The essay has passed out of English letters, because people who have something to say use the form no longer. In Spain it is different. The essay, whether polemical or discursive, is still a living literary form.

Interesting to Foreigner

To the foreigner "Azorin" is especially interesting as the man who has most effectively and graciously introduced him not only to the men of contemporary Spain and to their ideas, but also, by gentle flights and scuddings over the surface of time, has taken him into the past. The sense of the past has always been potent in "Azorin"; it has, one might say, always been present in all its delight and exquisite sadness with him. The Cuban disaster of '98 exploded nineteenth century romanticism and released the spirit of detached inquiry, the tendency to realism, which are instinctive in the Spanish people—though "Azorin," in this volume, records a doubt as to whether the devotion to natural science on the part of his contemporaries is not against the national character. That may be "Azorin's" position now, but at the time of '98 it seemed to him, and to many others, that they had never seen their country clearly; and, while some turned their attention to present discontents, "Azorin" worked to reveal to his countrymen the true nature of their heritage. This movement toward a truer understanding of the past has been as marked during the last 30 years as the parallel movement toward an undeluded conception of the present; and "Azorin" has served the dual rôle of leading the former and chronicling the latter.

His essays always have something to say. In their simplicity, their detachment, in the impression they give that each word has been distilled, in their nostalgia, their avoidance of superfluity—whether of speculation, argument, enthusiasm or conviction—they are crystalline and tender. In the contemplation of the past, he sees that which will cool the head and sheathe the sword of present stress, for his burden is a source of the ephemeral nature of human existence. Hence the charges of timidity, decadence and preciosity brought against him by those who are in a hurry. His work has, unquestionably, a melancholy quality, but it is sweet and not bitter, and is without morbidity.

An Epitome of His Temper

The present volume is an epitome of his temper. He had been elected to the Spanish Academy, and, as is the custom, was required to read a paper eulogizing the member he had succeeded. This man had been a politician of slender merit, and a man of the world—a man as utterly different from "Azorin" in temperament and outlook as could be imagined. But he set about his task with his customary delicacy, tact and art. He pictures the man in some fashionable salon, describes him, catches a gesture of resignation—the whole art of "Azorin" lies in this ability to catch the significance of a gesture—and suddenly, an hour in the life of Spain, the hour of the climax of her glory, is evoked. The speech drifts into a series of those deceptively simple essays, which, by the use of the present tense, bring to dramatic actuality a long line of pictures of that crucial time. From the hushed, ceremony-eaten life of the court at the Escorial the scene passes to the room of Philip the Second, and thence to the roads, the provinces, the towns, the villages, the monasteries, the universities, sketching the men there and the ideas that moved them. Each is indicated by no more than a gesture, a sigh, a silence and each man may be identified in history. For example, a traveler is seated outside an inn. He is a sensitive man, obliged to do business with rough people. He has written books. He conforms to the world, but finds his requital in an inner dream. He concentrates on an interior ideal, establishes for himself a different world of fantasy.

Then: "From the interior of the inn come cries and the sound of blows. The traveler arms and goes into the house. A knight is wrangling with the master of the hostelry. Tall, thin, bony, the figure of the knight seems to have stepped out of past centuries. No man can understand the archaic lingo which he talks."

The knight is protecting a beggar: "And when the lord of ancient assistance has expounded the case with strange reasonings, the traveler smiles a little—a smile of ineffable tenderness—draws near to him and clasps him to his breast. His inward dream—O marvelous irony—has become concrete, outside, in the world, in the person of a fool."

So, in "Azorin's" fancy, does Cervantes discover Don Quixote. It may not be true. But who knows? What gestures may not have been made in Spain in that lost hour of the sixteenth century, which "Azorin," with unobtrusive scholarship and scrupulously chosen words, so gracefully evokes? It can have been no easy task to translate his magic clarity into English, but the translator has done well.

V. S. P.

HELEN ASHTON

Five Years Married

Mackerel Sky, by Helen Ashton. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

A STUDY of marriage, five years after the wedding, forms the substantial, and perennially interesting, basis of Helen Ashton's "Mackerel Sky."

The title signifies a condition frequent in the Falkland household, a not too heavy cloud betokening variable weather. Sometimes the weather turned fair, sometimes stormy. When it was fair for Elizabeth Falkland, it was often bleak for her husband, Gilbert. When the sun called him forth to bask contentedly, Elizabeth often sulked within a darkened house. Five years had not taught them how to adjust themselves each to the other, for both Gilbert and Elizabeth were easily irritated. Gilbert was thoughtless, Elizabeth was tired. Gilbert was a writer with a writer's ups and downs of temperament; Elizabeth was unimaginative and practical. In short, they were not congenial, but they loved each other.

In the Falkland case there was an economic problem. Gilbert's books did not pay well, and Elizabeth took a job in a shop for women's wear. Thus she had little time for household duties, and little energy when she came home at night except for impatience with Gilbert's erratic way of working. The weather became really tempestuous. Gilbert found an exquisitely beautiful and sympathetic listener in Sibyl Arbuthnot. Elizabeth found reason for flying off to unknown quarters, leaving the apartment in appalling disorder. True, she went only as far as the home of Gilbert's mother, and the elder Mrs. Falkland made haste to inform her son of his wife's whereabouts. The weather cleared. The exquisite Sibyl turned a cold shoulder to Gilbert. Elizabeth lost her job, the Falklands made up—irritably, as usual, but with affection beneath their sharp words.

Miss Ashton writes with considerable charm; not so much of style, for there are uninspired passages, but with the delightfulness that comes from well-tempered understanding and dignity. She has, moreover, a gift not enjoyed by all those who write even more clever and more widely discussed novels, the gift of being able to depict characters that can be remembered. Perhaps she has not displayed this gift as conspicuously in "Mackerel Sky" as she did in its predecessor, "Dr. Serocold." In "Mackerel Sky" there is no single character of such richness of texture as Dr. Serocold; but in her way, Elizabeth is a person to be remembered, honest, sensible, often cross, often hard, but dependable. Gilbert, too, spoiled boy that he is, clings to a reader's memory. And so does his mother, neutral tinted, but wise beyond her prim, inefficient little maxims.

"Mackerel Sky" belongs to that noteworthy number of English novels which draw upon everyday life for their material. More often it is the life of the country, though in this case it happens to be about country-bred people living in London. Emotion does not run high; the pages do not sparkle much more than men and women do in real life. The tone is quiet. On the other hand, the evidences of substantial background are unmistakable, the work is sound, and also original in the sense that, without being in the least strange or spectacular or whimsical, it has its origin in the observation and meditation of the writer. This is a field and a manner of writing not cultivated to any extent at present by American novelists. Perhaps that is one reason why English novels of this type have found so favorable a reception in America.

Two Literary Romantics

Dumas Father and Son, by Francis Gribble. London: Eveleigh Nash & Grayson. 21s. net. New York: Dutton, $5.

IT WAS a happy notion of Mr. Gribble's to tell the stories of the two Dumases in one book, for they make an effective contrast; and Mr. Gribble, who writes with the ease of a practiced hand, well brings out both their hints of resemblance and their much greater differences. Practically, however, the book resolves itself into two separate studies in biography, for father and son were in close personal contact only for a short time and moved in separate circles. Quite naturally, and happily for our entertainment, it is the author of "The Three Musketeers," who gets the lion's share of the space.

His was an amazing career. Though the son of a general—whose not uninteresting story Mr. Gribble also briefly sketches—he started with no social advantages; and it was by sheer audacity, his gift for self-assertion and self-advertisement, that he continued to make himself the most talked-of man in France, by his eccentricities of costume and conduct that he kept himself in the limelight. Extravagant, exuberant, untidy and generous, his life was more exciting than the best of his books.

In recounting it Mr. Gribble, like other biographers, has had, of course, to draw largely on Dumas' own memoirs, which he has read with a critical eye. For Dumas was an inveterate romancer, even when avowedly he was reporting facts. Yet even his inaccuracies and inventions are of biographical value; they are so characteristic of the man, so revealing of the flamboyant romanticism which he was far from confining to literature. So Mr. Gribble has done well to repeat his wildest stories of himself, even though he conscientiously hedge them round with caveats. And for some of his most astonishing exploits there is other and more reliable authority.

There have been many biographies of Dumas père. When he comes to the son, Mr. Gribble is on far less familiar ground. In fact, the story of the author of "La Dame aux Camelias" has never been told so fully before. His refusal to allow his letters to be published has proved a stumblingblock to would-be biographers. Nevertheless, with the help of the dramatist's autobiographical prefaces and other material, Mr. Gribble has contrived some interesting chapters, revealing a romantic whose romanticism was a different thing from his father's—a romantic who in the end turned moralist, which his father never did. For what it is worth, Mr. Gribble analyzes the social philosophy which Dumas fils spent his later years in evolving; but more amusing, if not so edifying, is the light he is able to throw on the career of the original of the Lady of the Camelias.

Dumas fils was a man of undoubted talent. His most famous book is the supreme example of one phase of the literature of sentiment. But one cannot help preferring the genial, exuberant pagan who was his father.

Father of Nobody's Children

Dr. Barnardo, Physician, Pioneer, Prophet, by J. Wesley Bready. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

DR. BARNARDO once declared that he had never seen an ugly child. Here is the secret of that love which the "Father of Nobody's Children" had for every child. Dr. Barnardo was in direct succession to the great philanthropists of the Evangelical revival—Wesley, Lord Shaftesbury and others—though he came from very different stock. He had the blood of many nations in his veins; for, beginning with a Jewish family which fled from Alexandria in the fifteenth century, he could trace family connection with Spain and its Moorish conquerors, with Italy, Germany and England. His father settled in Dublin, married an Irish Quakeress and their ninth child, born in 1845, exhibited in his career many of the best and most lovable traits of an Irishman.

Jim Jarvis was his first waif. He found him begging for shelter for the night, after the other children had left the rough wooden mission hall where he was carrying on services, while studying in London for the China mission field. He was appalled to find that this 7-year-old was without parents or home, and that he and scores of other children were in truth "street arabs." Barnardo's story of these children was hardly credited, even by philanthropists like Lord Shaftesbury, founder of the Ragged School Movement; until one evening he took the Earl and some friends down into London's East End, where in one yard they discovered 73 boys, concealed under some tarpaulin.

From the East End Juvenile Mission, which Barnardo founded 64 years ago, has grown that great organization known throughout the world as Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Through its agency 110,000 children have been rescued from destitution, pauperism and crime. "Barnardo boys" have become cabinet ministers in the British Dominions, ministers, barristers, professors, heads of great businesses. Barnardo's work was founded on the idea of a Christian home. In his early days, when he was having trouble with some of his girls' institutions, it came to him as an inspiration that the way out was, as far as possible, "to set the solitary in families," and on this plan he developed his village homes. "No destitute child ever refused," was his motto, and it still recalls the faith in which his homes are conducted.

Dr. Bready, a Canadian, is an enthusiast; but this enthusiasm sometimes leads him, in telling the story of his hero, to indulge in sentimentalities which hinder rather than help the reader's appreciation of a great human character.

H. W. P.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

And so, Back to the Dark Ages

PRINTED plays continue to come to our desk . . . They are welcome, especially just after we have been to the theater . . . Samuel French, we imagine, must hold the world record for number of plays printed by a single publisher . . . From him comes, among many others, "Alison's House," by Susan Glaspell, that drama which by capitalizing the Emily Dickinson legend has enlivened a dull New York dramatic season.

Many have taken exception to our thesis that home is the place for playgoers . . . It is true that in taking your plays in printed form you lose much of the adventure of theatergoing . . . Besides missing the fun of sloshing through the slush of a winter storm, you are deprived of various helps to understanding of the play which are provided to those who actually assist at performances.

* * *

The late arrival, for example, prevents you from going to sleep in the middle of the first act and thus losing some point essential to later development of the plot . . . Of even greater service—since it operates continuously through the evening—is the rattle of crisp paper which preludes the crunch of teeth on hard centers . . . But best of all is the free guidance of those cinema devotees who are always wandering by some mischance into the speaking theater . . . The theater managements always reserve for these pilgrims seats directly behind ours . . . Thus we have only to keep an ear cocked backward to be constantly informed as to who loves whom, and as to the right moments for punctuating art-drama with bursts of sustained laughter.

* * *

We have spent some years in investigating this matter of timely laughter in the theater . . . We used to suppose that there were times for laughter, and times for a furtive tear; times for a smile, times for a chuckle, times for a forthright laugh . . . We have learned, by observing audiences for many years, that the correct thing is to laugh at all times . . . You must greet with the same hearty merriment the broadest of slapstick farce, the smartest—and the dullest—of wisecracking, the subtlest of high comedy, the most lavender-hued romance and the most poignant tragedy.

* * *

This simplifies playgoing to the point where it requires in the spectator no more imagination than is needed at a film . . . The reason for this simplification? The returns are not complete, but reports received seem to indicate that the theory is: You pays your money and you takes your laugh.

Clearly, in view of all this, he would be a graceless fellow who insisted upon the joys of the fireside play . . . We still insist upon them . . . And we are not thinking of television.

* * *

We are encouraged in our willfulness by the latest release of the Book Publishers Research Institute, which announces that great Americans have been great readers, those of the past as well as those of today.

"Colonial America produced a group of men who are since recognized as having definitely influenced the world's history. These men were nearly all voracious readers. In winter time the flaming hearth, the deep wing chair, a candle and a book often comprised the materials for recreation. It is hardly a wonder that these men were well read, and that they credited books with a profound influence on their lives."

* * *

In other words, since they had nothing else to do, they read a lot . . . Today, of course, it would be unnecessary for them to spend their time in such a way . . . The great inventions of this mighty age bring all knowledge to everybody without effort . . . There was no royal road to knowledge for Alexander, but Boy! if Alexander only lived in the twentieth century!

Yet there is still hope for the publishers . . . They see it; that's why they're already abandoning the dollar book idea, except for reprints . . . Our scouts inform us that the radio and even the cinema are rapidly losing their influence because they have sold out to advertisers . . . It was bad enough, complainants say, to hear so much advertising talk over the radio, where you could turn it off as soon as it started . . . But when it comes to paying admission to a motion picture theater for the privilege of seeing a film advertising somebody's minute soup, even the public turns . . . People, we are told, are being driven back to the fireside and the book . . . If things go on like this, pretty soon the Average American will be no better off than Jefferson.

Dry Husks for China

China: The Collapse of a Civilization, by Nathaniel Peffer. New York: John Day. $3.50.

IF ONE should open this book at random—which is quite the way new books should always be opened—and happen upon Page 134, he would be confronted by a most amazing story of the fatuity and self-sufficiency of the well-meaning missionaries who undertook to educate the Chinese. After the Sino-Japanese War, the Chinese were eager for anything that savored of Western education. And this is what they were taught:

"Of literature the Chinese children learned English literature. Of history they learned American history, with some English and a faint smattering of what is professionally known as 'Ancient.' They solemnly committed to memory the names of foreign kings and battles. . . . Chinese boys were dazedly plodding through Burke's Speech on Conciliation. To this day . . . Chinese girls . . . are made to read and 'explain' Spenser's 'Faery Queene.' Two years earlier they have had to read 'The Merchant of Venice.' It is incredible; and it is true."

Incredible indeed it is, but it was the outcome of missionary education, conducted by men and women who thought their duty in China was to save the people from all things Chinese, and to make them as like the denizens of Gopher Prairie as possible. Mr. Peffer throughout his book has sounded the note of indignation. He manifests a strong sympathy for the Chinese, and a righteous wrath against their exploiters of every sort. But there is real pathos in this picture of a simple people, hungry for Western culture, which they felt would somehow bring to them ability to cope with the new economic conditions forced upon them by the West, seeking for the basic philosophy of these strange people from beyond the ocean and getting in return the dry husks of American common school teaching.

Mr. Peffer's book is none the less valuable because of his obvious sympathy for the Chinese, nor does its importance at this moment suffer because of his refusal to predict the outcome of the present chaos which grips the Chinese people. "Can a race," he asks, "as old as the Chinese, violently swerve from a course deeply grooved in the passing of a hundred generations and launch itself in another without losing itself? . . . The answer must be given by the event, in 50 years perhaps, more likely a hundred and perhaps two hundred."

So one need not turn to this volume for a cocksure theory of what is to come out of Chinese conditions. But in it one can find a clear description of those conditions, with an allocation of their causes. One can be informed of what Western "civilization" has done to break down the ancient Chinese philosophy and culture without supplying any adequate substitute. One can read as in a Greek drama of the inevitable, logical, progressive operation of the causes which have reduced China to its present state of anarchy. One can be moved with sympathy for a patient people suffering cruel wrongs, and be fired with honest resentment against those who have contributed to the conditions under which they groan. But one does not see the way out. Mr. Peffer stops short of prophecy.

This is a notable book, essential to the library of any student of trans-Pacific conditions. It would not be just to leave the commendation of the author's work without the note that it was made possible by a fellowship granted by the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation—an institution which is achieving a noble record for the encouragement of American scholarship.

W. J. A.

The League's Predecessor

The Concert of Europe, by R. B. Mowat. London: Macmillan. 18s. net.

IF WE do not acquaint ourselves with history, we are inclined to put the peace institutions of today in false perspective. Doubtless the League of Nations, especially from the European viewpoint, contains many novel features; the chief being its permanent organization, its settled headquarters, its periodic meetings and its conscious employment of the art of oratory in the international domain. But it would be wrong to overlook the existence, throughout the nineteenth century, of the Concert of Europe. When the Concert held together, it prevented or it circumscribed many wars. When it failed to hold together, Europe was given over to war.

As Professor Mowat points out in this remarkably clear study of the operations of the European Concert, there was a period of relative tranquillity after the fall of Napoleon in 1815. It may be said to have lasted until 1848. After 1848 there was one armed contest after another. There was a struggle between Austria and Hungary, there was a war between Austria and Sardinia, there was the Crimean War, the war of Italian liberation, the Schleswig-Holstein war, the Austro-Prussian war, the Franco-German war. But, following this 22-year period of European wars, there was a 44-year period of European peace.

The Armed Peace

Before the war period (1848 to 1870) the Concert of the Powers of Europe had a real, though not a stable existence. It was understood that the governments of the Great States were jointly responsible for peace and the observance of the treaties. Metternich, though generally reactionary, was right in his belief that peace could be maintained in Europe only by the precautionary concerted action of the governments.

Unfortunately Bismarck, when he took far too much from France, upset the harmony of western Europe. The Concert, which had been in eclipse, was again functioning, but there were conditions which brought about an armed peace. Perhaps it was the apprehension which was everywhere felt that made it necessary to restart the European Concert in good earnest.

When one reads Mr. Mowat's book, one is constantly struck by the similarity of events after 1870 with the events of today. Blunders had been made in the peace treaties, an impossible situation had been established, and Bismarck was fearful of French revenge. It was realized that, if Europe was to be saved from continual tremors, shocks and convulsions, it must learn to work together; and in fact, the authority of its councils was, as Decazes wrote, decisive in a number of crises.

The Congress of Berlin

The Congress of Berlin in 1878 re-established the Concert, which kept the peace until 1914. There are some remarkable facts about the Congress of Berlin. Unquestionably it averted war. Its very convocation determined the Powers to reach a direct settlement of their differences beforehand; and their agreement made the Congress so successful. This manifestation of European solidarity was due to the statesman who was most skeptical about European solidarity. "Who is Europe?" asked Bismarck. "Europe is a geographical notion," he said laconically. When Russia wished to act for itself, it professed to represent "Europe"—a sort of federal state. Germany resolutely opposed this "unsupportable fiction." Bismarck described it as charlatanism. The term "Europe" was used by politicians who wanted to obtain, with the help or acquiescence of other powers, what they did not dare to claim in their own name. And yet Bismarck himself was forced to recognize that there was a Europe—a European Areopagus, Council or Concert, and a European statute law.

So it was the Concert of Europe which dealt with the Eastern question; and, when Russia attacked Turkey, the European Concert imposed its will, not on the vanquished, but on the victor. In 1919, on the contrary, the peace makers imposed their will, as victors, on the vanquished. In the scramble for Africa the Concert played its part. The Concert advanced the cause of peace in the two Conferences of The Hague. It acted in China. It had its moments of weakness; and perpetually cutting against the object of the Concert was the dreadful Armed Peace. The Concert prevented a great conflagration in 1913. But in the end, while Mr. Mowat exonerates Germany from seeking or desiring war, he places the chief responsibility of the war on Germany, because it never really believed in the Concert; and in 1914 refused the machinery which had worked well on earlier occasions. That is why a more permanent, conscious and single-minded Concert is needed, and is perhaps supplied by the League.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

"Hidden Allusions in Shakespeare's Plays, A Study of the Oxford Theory Based on the Records of Early Court Revels and Personalities of the Times," by Eva Turner Clark, will be published by William Farquhar Payson, New York, Feb. 2.

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THE HOME FORUM

Reading a Book

THERE were many other things that I might have done on that particular evening. One friend had asked me to go with him to the theater; another had urged me to hear a certain concert; there was an exhibition of paintings in town that would have been entertaining; I had, as always, at least a score of letters to write and at least a dozen book reviews unfinished for which editors were becoming mildly querulous; five or six new books, unread, lay on my reading table; more than anything else I should have liked to play over about ten times the fifth of Bach's French Suites. But I said to myself that all of these activities, agreeable and edifying as they might be, were for that evening beside the point. None of them met my need. For I knew that a certain cistern out of which I draw a great part of my happiness and influence was going dry. For weeks and months I had been dipping from it steadily by the bucketful, and there had been no rain. What I needed was to read a book.

I mean, of course, actually to read, and to read a book worthy of the name. During all those months of drought I had been ripping through printed matter that passes in commercial parlance as literature; I had talked a good deal, perhaps too much, about books, and I had written certainly too much about them. That sort of thing, as it happens, is my business, and, as Sir John Falstaff aptly says, "it is no sin for a man to labor in his vocation." Strangely, though, the man whose business is with books is precisely the man most likely to forget what books are for, and he who does nothing but read is most liable to the loss of all pure joy in reading. Again and again I have noticed this, that the tasters and estimators and purveyors of literature—yes, and even the producers of it—frequently do not keenly experience the art they work in from one year's end to another.

And so I took that evening and treated it as though it were wholly mine, as though I had earned it. I took four hours, ran away with them, and consumed them all alone. To be quite safe from all the dear, deluded people who seem to think that no one is ever entitled to so much as four minutes by himself, and that no one would know what to do with such a stretch of empty time if he had it, I left my house and walked half a mile across the snow to my book-lined study. There I let myself in very quietly, "sported the oak," built a fire of logs, drew my deepest chair to the fireside, found a book and pencil, and began to read.

But why, it may be inquired, should one tell the world about this? Were there not at least half a million persons in the length and breadth of America who were engaged somewhat similarly on that particular evening? As a matter of fact, I doubt whether there were a hundred engaged precisely as I was. Half a million people concerning themselves in one way and another with books there may well have been, but not half a million readers in the deep and high and exacting sense which that good work has not yet wholly lost. A great many of them, perhaps the larger portion, were reading for mere entertainment, consuming literary sweetmeats. Against these I have certainly nothing to say, although I have little to say for them, unless it be that they might have been even less worthily and profitably employed. Others were reading in order to prepare themselves for dinner-table conversation, and to keep up with the literary news. Their friends and acquaintances have been mentioning certain books so frequently of late that it had become a matter of decency to read those books, or at least to scrape a talking familiarity with them. This sort of thing also is, of course, entirely defensible so far as it goes; but we do well to remember that it goes hardly one-millionth of the way toward true reading. Still others were reading for information, both of the sort immediately needed for practical uses and of the more liberal kind that is valued for its own sake. It would be impossible for me to find serious fault with such, because I belong to their clan. I belong also to the smaller but still very large group of those who read books in order to review them—the hasty and overdriven and undereducated tasters of literature who pass for critics and are in fact very seldom any such thing. Let me not omit the few who were reading at that hour for knowledge—a different thing from information, and a better. Some such there probably were, and they were not so far from me as the other groups. But I did not read for knowledge or information or cheap familiarity or entertainment. I read for the joy of reading, for intellectual companionship with a great person. And this sort of thing, I believe, is growing rare.

For consider how many difficult conditions must be met. First of all, one must have done that sort of thing before, or at least he must have a clear preconception of the values to be gained. Then one needs the determination and the skill to dodge, for the time, all the distractions that make true reading impossible—to sidestep the telephone, the radio, the movies, the automobiles, the social and business engagements, the noise and hurry and jostling. Then 4:00—and let me say this with all possible humility—one must have made himself worthy of good companionship by a long and arduous training, for the mere opportunity to read, rare as that is nowadays, avails one little unless one has learned how to do the thing when opportunity is provided.

Well, the opportunity of which I speak was deliberately provided for, because I find that it comes less and less frequently by mere good fortune. I had my four hours by the fireside in my familiar book-room, softly lighted, silent, peopled by noble thoughts. I chose a book that I have known almost since childhood and have read through many times—Emerson's Essays. Every page of the copy I read from is pencilled thick with marginalia, thumbed, under-scored, and in a hundred places where the margins would not hold my comment I have pasted in thin leaves of paper to take up the overflow. It was not novelty that I sought when I sat down that evening to read, any more than it was information or entertainment. Thousands of these sentences seemed more my own than any that I have ever written myself, or shall ever write. But they were spoken in the voice of a friend. They came to me from a clear, cold height, and yet they had also the warmth and intimacy of fireside talk. They reminded me of the deepest things I know; they recalled me to the central things that do not change or pass away; they linked my years together. There were moments while I read and the fire flapped its ruddy shadows across the ceiling when I seemed to stand on hilltops in the tumbled confused country of my days, and to look out over its total landscape, seeing how such a highway would lead me far from my goal and how such an obscure lane would bring me to the secret places of the heart. At one moment I sank down into my book and was submerged by it; at another I rose to meet it, battling with it, denying it, quietly realizing that in some respects I had grown beyond it. I used that book as one may use a beloved friend, taking much and giving what one can. Where my author—a great but scarcely a good writer—had not done his task entirely, I helped him out, reading what he had meant to say rather than what he had managed to convey. And then when he triumphed in a sudden glory, revealing himself for an instant as the king of language that he was, I triumphed with him. For I knew, and know, how they come over one—those sentences and phrases and single words that break through the clouds of speech like sunbursts on a lowering day. I knew how they flush and flash along the thought and irradiate all that has been dark. I struggled with my author through thickets of thorny verbiage and came with him at last to open meadows of ease. It was as though I wrote, or as though I were reading my own thought glorified.

Here, then, was one more good reading-time to add to the several that I can vividly remember. There was that still evening by the lakeside when I first read Pater's Gaston de Latour. There was the golden afternoon of October when I first discovered the sombre glories of Sir Thomas Browne, and the winter night when Drummond's Cypress Grove sang and intoned for me like a noble organ. Considering that nearly all my days have been devoted in one way or another to the world of books, it is strange that there should have been so few of these perfect and ever-memorable hours, yet I am glad that they have been no fewer. He is a happy man who can remember only one or two, for he will hope that others as good are to follow.

O. S.

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Trimmed Hedges

For me, the path just as it is,
With a few pebbles out of place
As if by accident, will give
The new cottage a homely face.

And homeliness is what we want,
As though it had belonged right there
Forever, not a trumpet-look
To halt strangers and make them stare.

What if there have been hedges trimmed
To forms like ducks, and trees to grow
Like horses running in the wind,
Like soldiers stiffened in a row?

I, for one, hesitate to say
Which way an untried limb should turn,
Knowing that wind and rough weather
May bring it a small knot to learn

Which I had never had to learn,
For all the laws that tempered me.
A slip might leave it not quite man
And something also less than tree.

—CHARLES MALAM, in "Upper Pasture."

Summer Glory

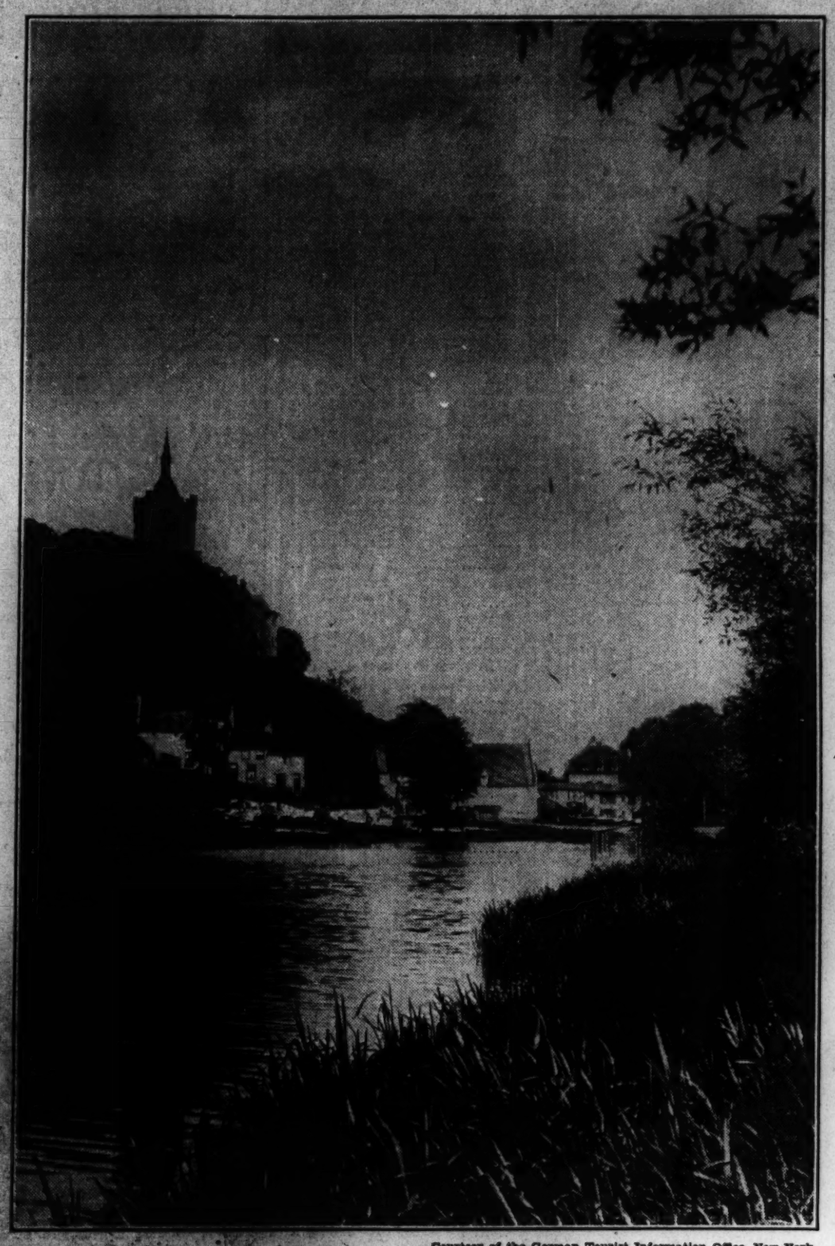
From the mouth of Exe to the mouth of Teign the coast is uninteresting. Such beauty as it once possessed has been destroyed by the railway. . . . But inland these discontents are soon forgotten; there amid tilth and pasture, gentle hills and leafy hollows of rural Devon, the eye rests and . . . is soothed. By lanes innumerable, deep between banks of fern and flower; by paths along the bramble-edge of scented meadows; by the secret windings of copse and brake and stream-worn valley—a way lies upward to the long ridge of Haldon, where breezes sing among the pines, or sweep rustling through gorse and bracken. Mile after mile of rustic loveliness, ever and anon the sea-limits blue beyond grassy slopes. White farms dozing beneath their thatch in harvest sunshine; hamlets forsaken save by women and children, by dogs and cats and poultry, the labourers afield. Here grow the tall foxgloves, bending a purple head in the heat of noon; here the great bells of the convolvulus hang thick from lofty hedges, massing their pink and white against dark green leafage; here amid shadowed undergrowth trail the long fronds of lustrous harts-tongue; wherever the eye falls, profusion of summer's glory. Here, in many a nook carpeted with softest turf, canopied with tangle of leaf and bloom, solitude is safe from all intrusion—unless it be that of flitting bird, or of some timid wild thing that rustles for a moment and is gone. From dawn to midnight, as from midnight to dawn, one who would be alone with nature might count upon the security of these books and dells.—GEORGE GISSING, in "In the Year of Jubilee."

An Ark for Each Child

Many men and women who were children in the eighties find their memories awakened in holiday time, to recall the stores of those days. In certain villages in the United States it was an unwritten law, adhered to year after year, that on the fifteenth of December, unless that day fell on a Sunday, the stores should first put on their holiday attire. There was no early shopping campaign then, but there was a certain code of ethics maintained among both those who sold and those who bought. One of the customs was that the same "line" should not be carried by more than one store. Just what constituted the "line," only the shopkeepers themselves were agreed. They were free from personal jealousy even though a loyal customer of the jeweler might opine that So-and-So had no business to be displaying perfume in cut-glass bottles with nickle-tipped stoppers.

Perhaps in this same village where trade and competition were not synonymous there was a notion store with a holiday sales method all its own. Those who were children then, in that village, instinctively think of Noah's Ark each year when they hear the words "Christmas trade." Because the shopkeeper of that notion store, on a morning ten days before Christmas, would place in his store window one Noah's Ark, and one only. To the children, striving to "be good" during what seemed to them a long time, the Noah's Ark in the window of The Bazaar meant that their testing time was nearly over.

It meant, of course, a great deal more, thanks to the subtlety of the proprietor of The Bazaar: it meant the exciting possibility that any child might become the possessor of that Noah's Ark. There was, also, a moment of suspense when there would be a vacant space in the window, as the shopkeeper or clerk would remove the single ark and in a few minutes replace it with another. The older boys and girls were well aware that the ark which was in the window from December fifteen until late, very late on Christmas Eve, was not the same ark. For one thing, even though they had not witnessed the removal of the ark from the window, yet was not the ark which was there on the morning of the fifteenth a gray-painted ark with white trimmings, and was not the one there now painted in two shades of green? The adroitness with which The Bazaar conducted its sales of arks made it easy for every child to hope that the treasure which he had seen in the window would be given to him for a Christmas gift. A part of the storekeeper's finesse was his characteristic manner of removing the ark from its place in the window only when there was no customer in the store. Because of this any clue as to the identity of the purchaser was lost. But the anticipation among the little people lasted, for ten days. And then, perhaps because of the accuracy with which the proprietor of The Bazaar gauged the market, there was never any disappointment. Beside the lighted tree, on Christmas Eve, or beside the bulging stocking, in the morning, each child in that village was sure to find the long-desired Noah's Ark.



Courtesy of the German Tourist Information Office, New York

Lohengrin's Castle on the Lower Rhine

ON A sharp and picturesque rise of ground, which is richly wooded, beside the silver waters of the lower Rhine, in the little city of Cleve, sits the Schwanenburg, or Swan Castle of Lohengrin, the knight of the Swan, whose legend Wagner has set in a frame of marvelous music.

"The river seems like a silver ribbon stretching away," sang the Swan Knight to Elsa the lovely, when, for all her love of him, she could not still the curiosity which made her ask the fateful question, "Who and what are you?" And Lohengrin sadly answered, though he knew he was courting banishment from Elsa herself. So he left her and returned to his castle, safely piloted by his faithful swan.

Cleve is built on three hills and solidly and foursquare on one of these hills sits Schwanenburg. It seems to be musing as if the days of legend and chivalry were present and the present was the dream; as if it had not left behind those fifteenth century days when it was built by Adolph I. Originally it was the palace of the dukes of the duchy of Cleve, but now it houses a court of law. It is built on the site of an old Roman tower, and in the courtyard may still be seen the ancient Roman well of pure water. A glance at the silver river edged with slender spikes of rushes and tall green grasses which scallop with charming caprice along the river line, and at the quaint, sharp-roofed houses in the shadow of the hill, would suggest that isolation here would have its solace.

In Cleve is a monument to Lohengrin, and what town could be less than charming and romantic with a monument such as this, a monument to a legend, in its market-place?

It is easy to see how the green of the lime trees and the sheen of the water and the deep blue of the summer sky touched the fancy of Wagner, that lover of color and contrast. And in some of the most mysterious and loveliest passages of his opera, imagination and memory easily bring before the thought the silver waters of the River Rhine at Cleve.

River Moods

The St. Lawrence can be hauntingly beautiful and you may come upon it in many moods. The harbor at Montreal at dusk, when the day's business is done and serenity descends upon the deserted docks, is something to remember. Slowly the river turns a dusky blue grey and miles of yellow lights wink along the quays, their reflections lying like golden fringe upon the uneasy water, still restless with the labors of the day. Or, out where the water broadens between the sloping banks and ribbon-like farmlands, you will find the river lying drowsily under a summer sun, gleaming and wincing, scarlet buoys bobbing and bowing, and ships from the Seven Seas, dwarfed by the river's immensity, crawling up to port. Then there are the storm-swept days when the clouds hang low and the Laurentians send their violet shadows to dance under the green ridges of the waves until the play of color on the water grips your heart with its ethereal and transient beauty. Or, again, there are the sunsets when the river lies like a tranquil pool of gold; or moon-flooded nights when the water shimmers like beaten silver and ebony hills stand like sentinels under a sparkling heaven.—BLODWEN DAVIES, in "Saguenay."

Lodlinen

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

LODLINEN er en Opfindelse, hvorved Lodretheden kan prøves. Den bruges i Bygningsvirksomheder for at sætte Arbejderne i Stand til at rejse Murene saaledes, at de vil blive fuldkommen lodrette. Den sættes i Virksomhed ved Tyngdeloven, og naar det rette Forhold er oprettet mellem denne Lov og Bygningen, kan man sige, at Loven virker til Gavn for Bygningen.

Det forudgaaende illustrerer til en vis Grad Naturen af den menneskelige Disharmoni. De dødeliges mangiende Vilje til at føje sig efter den guddommelige Lovs Krav, fremkalder vrange Tilstande, som har en Tilbøjelighed til at vokse i Styrke, og vedbliver, indtil Loven er forstaaet og adlydt. Naar Mennesket opfatter, at Gud, Aand, er allestedsnærværende, og at Materialitet som Følge heraf er uvirkelig; at de fysiske Sansers Vidnesbyrd er upaalideligt; at Guds Tanker for evigt vedligeholder det aandelige Menneske i dets Fuldkommenhed, undgaar det den Straf, som er knyttet til de materielle Maader at tænke paa, og Harmonien opnaas. I denne Forbindelse siger Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 497; *Manual*, S. 15): "Forestillingen om Synd straffes, saalænge som Forestillingen varer".

At være i Overensstemmelse med den Tyngdelov, der styrer Lodlinen, giver en Bygning Stabilitet. Ligeledes tilsikrer Overensstemmelsen med det guddommelige Sinds Lov Menneskeheden Sundhed, Fremgang og Fred. I samme Forhold som Mennesket begriber Guds, Aandens, Natur, ser at Hans Skabelse nødvendigvis maa være aandelig, og indordner sit Liv i Overensstemmelse med denne Aabenbaring, bliver de Forestillinger om Sygdom, som kommer af den Formodning, at Materien er virkelig og substantiel, sat ud af Betragtning, ligesom Mørket giver Plads for Lyset. Mrs. Eddy siger (*ibid.*, S. 403): "Det dødelige Sind frembringer bestandigt de fejlagtige Meninger Resultater paa det dødelige Legeme, og det vil vedblive at gøre dette, indtil den dødelige Vildfarelse bliver berøvet sin indbildte Magt ved Sandheden, som bortfejer den dødelige Illusions fine Spind".

Den Hellige Skrifts Forfattere havde aabenbart Kendskab til Lodlinen og henviste sindbilledligt til den i adskillige Tilfælde. Idet Esajas gjensynligt hentydede til Messias' eller Kristi Komme, skrev han: "Derfor, saa sagde den Herre, Herre: se, jeg lægger til Grundvold i Zion en Sten, en prøvet Sten, en kostelig Hjørnesten, fast grundlagt; hvo, som tror, haster ikke. Og jeg vil sætte Ret til Maalesnor og Retfærdighed til Vægt, og Hagel skal bortdrive den falske Tilflugt, og Vandene overskylle Skjulet" Amos saa ogsaa Lodlinen i Guds Haand og hørte Hans Ord: "Se, jeg vil bruge et Blylod midt iblandt mit Folk Israel". Den Sandhed, som blev aabenbaret for Profeterne og ved dem meddelt til Folket, er lige saa vital i Dag, som den var paa deres Tid, efterdi Gud er guddommeligt Princip, uforandring i al Evighed.

Jesus er vort fuldkomne Eksempel. Hans Komme var Profetiens Opfyldelse. Forfatteren af Brevet til Hebræerne paapeger hans ufejlbarlige Evne til at opdage og at afvise det ondes Krav, idet han sagde: "Thi vi have ikke en Ypperstepræst, som ej kan have Medlidenhed med vore Skrøbeligheder, men en saadan, som er fristet i alle Ting i Lighed med os, dog uden Synd". Jesus overvandt Synd, Sygdom og enhver Slags Disharmoni for sig selv og andre ved Tankens Aandeliggørelse, som blev opnaaet ved hans ihærdige Lydighed mod det godes Lov; og han viste Menneskeheden den Maade, hvorpaa disse Onder kan overvindes i hvad ethvert Menneske oplever. Hans Lære maa ganske sikkert betragtes som den Lodline, der for en Christian Scientist angiver den aandelige Lodrethed.

En trofast Bestræbelse for til alle Tider og under alle Forhold at skelne mellem det gode og det onde sætter den, der studerer Christian Science, i Stand til at opnaa et klarere Begreb om det godes Allestedsnærværelse, og til at hæve sig lidt over den rent materielle Opfattelse af Tilværelsen. Han bliver da til en vis Grad sig selv en Lov og bliver mindre modtagelig for den menneskelige Maade at tænke paa, som resulterer i et sygeligt Sind og Legeme.

Habakuk skriver, "Du [Gud], som er ren af Øjne, saa at du ikke kan se paa ondt og ikke formaar at skue Jammer". Heraf maa følge, at Mennesket, som den Hellige Skrift erklærer er Guds Billede og Ligneise, ikke kan erfare ondt, mere end Gud kan erfare det. Det ses da, at det onde er uvirkeligt, en Illusion af de fysiske Sanser. Det dødelige Menneske er ikke det guddommelige Billede og den guddommelige Ligneise, men en tilsyneladende Afvigelse eller Venden sig bort fra Gud. Den kristen videnskabelige Tænkning, der erkender Gud som den fundamentale Virkelighed, Aand, og som i logisk Rækkefølge gaar over til det aandelige Menneske som Guds fuldkomne Genspejling, bringer dødelige ud af den Illusion, at der er Forandring, og bringer Helbredelse for deres Onder.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Foring" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Recompense

I never see slim birches bowed
Beneath their shining rime
But I recall the fragrant white
Of apple blossom time.

And on a still December night
When I behold the stars,
I see again the flaming files
Beyond the meadow bars.

Chill winter has its recompense,
For memory will bring
Sweet thoughts before the blazing hearth
Of rarer days in spring.

GEORGE LAWSON.

Meyerbeer's Generosity

Meyerbeer, though possessed of millions, always lived frugally when in Paris, with only one servant; he labored as industriously as though he were poor, saying: "I am above all an artist, and it gives me satisfaction to think that I might have supported myself with my music, from the time I was seven years old. In Berlin, to be sure, I keep up some style; but in Paris I have no desire to stand aloof from my associates and play the rich amateur."

His habits were extremely simple. . . . He enjoyed walking, and when he heard a hand-organ man playing one of his own compositions, he would stop and listen and reward him with a piece of silver. He was fond of the distinctions heaped upon him. . . .

His judgment of other composers was always generous. He was on terms of friendship with nearly all the composers of the day. Gluck and Mozart were his favorites of the past. "No one," he said, "will ever equal Gluck in simplicity, naturalness, and powerful dramatic expression; and when I am enjoying his majestic works, I often feel so humiliated that I would like never again to write a note."

His great property, with the exception of a few thousand dollars bequeathed to half a dozen musical and philanthropic institutions, was divided among his relatives. His music, with the exception of "L'Africaine," he directed to leave untouched for thirty years. Then, in case a grandson were living, it would be permissible to publish it. Otherwise it was to be given to the royal library in Berlin.

"L'Africaine" was performed for the first time in April, 1865. Every effort was made to carry out the composer's ideas; and the enthusiasm was so great that, as his biographer says, it seemed like an apotheosis.—NATHAN HASKELL DOLE, in "Famous Composers."

The Plumb Line

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE plumb line is a device used to test perpendicularity. It is used in building operations to enable the workmen to carry up the walls so that they will be perfectly vertical. It is actuated by the law of gravity, and when the right relation is established between this law and the building, the law may be said to operate to the advantage of the building.

The foregoing in some degree illustrates the nature of human discords. The failure of mortals to comply with the requirements of divine law induces untoward conditions, which tend to increase in intensity, and continue until law is apprehended and obeyed. When the individual perceives that God, Spirit, is omnipresent, and that, consequently, materiality is unreal; that the testimony of the physical senses is unreliable; that God's thoughts maintain spiritual man in his perfection forever, the penalty which attaches to material modes of thinking is avoided and harmony attained. In this connection Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 497; Manual, p. 15), "The belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts."

Conformity to the law of gravity governing the plumb line gives a building stability. Likewise, conformity to the law of divine Mind assures to mankind health, prosperity, and peace. Proportionately as the individual comprehends the nature of God, Spirit, perceives that His creation must necessarily be spiritual, and orders his living in accordance with this revelation, the beliefs of disease that arise from the supposition that matter is real and substantial are eliminated, even as darkness gives place to light. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 403), "Mortal mind is constantly producing on mortal body the results of false opinion; and it will continue to do so, until mortal error is deprived of its imaginary powers by Truth, which sweeps away the gossamer web of mortal illusion."

The Scriptural writers were evidently familiar with the plumb line, and referred to it symbolically in several instances. Apparently alluding to the coming of the Messiah, or Christ, Isaiah wrote: "Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste. Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet: and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place." Amos, also, saw the plumb line in the hand of God and heard His word: "Behold, I will set a plumb line in the midst of my people Israel." The truth revealed to the prophets and imparted by them to the people is as vital today as it was in their time, since God is divine Principle, unvarying throughout eternity.

Jesus is our perfect Exemplar. His advent was the fulfillment of prophecy. The writer of Hebrews points to his unfailing ability to detect and reject the claim of evil thus: "For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Jesus overcame sin, sickness, and all manner of discord for himself and others through the spiritualization of thought gained by his persistent obedience to the law of good; and he showed humanity the way by which these evils can be conquered in the experience of any individual. His teaching may assuredly be regarded as the plumb line which indicates the spiritual perpendicular for the Christian Scientist.

A faithful effort to discriminate between good and evil at all times and in all circumstances enables the student of Christian Science to gain a clearer apprehension of the omnipresence of good, and to rise in some measure above the merely material sense of existence. He then becomes in a degree a law unto himself and is less susceptible to the human modes of thinking which result in a diseased mind and body.

Habakkuk writes, "Thou [God] art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." It must follow that man, who the Scriptures declare is the image and likeness of God, can no more experience evil than can God. Evil, then, is seen to be unreal, an illusion of the physical senses. Mortal man is not the divine image and likeness, but a seeming deflection or turning away from God. The Christianly scientific thinking which recognizes God as the fundamental reality, Spirit, and passes in logical sequence to spiritual man, as God's perfect reflection, disabuses mortals of the illusion of reversal and brings healing from their ills.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

"The Lark"

(No. 76, Southern Pacific Night Express)

I saw "The Lark" go by—Oh, thrilling! thrilling!
Such power, such bulk, such steadiness, such speed!
Such magical response to one man's willing—
Such high fulfillment of a human need.

Breasting the gale, the cloud-burst, or the blizzard,
As trips a child through grass. Yet docile, meek,
To him her master, who, from A to izzard,
Knows all her mighty body swift and sleek.

Each valve, wheel, lever, rivet, bolt and bearing;
Who spurs her, checks her, humors, gives her rein;
Who keeps the nightly vigil, all unsharing,
That spells the safety of his slumbering train.

The towering range gives back her note of warning,
She storms in thunder through the dreaming town.
She climbs the pass and clears the summit, scorning
The task, and glides in graceful flexures down.

Far up the line I caught her headlight spilling
A gorgeous dazzle—then—her gallant cry!
She flashed superbly past. Oh, thrilling! thrilling!
At nine o'night to watch "The Lark" go by!

—JULIA BOYNTON GREEN, in "This Enchanting Coast."

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STOCK MARKET TRADING LIGHT AND TONE EASY

Business Volume Amounts to Only 650,000 Shares in Short Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The stock market skidded in the last half hour of trading today, and closed around the week's lowest levels.

The slow rally of the previous session continued during the first hour, but trading slackened so close to a standstill that professional traders itching for action dropped heavy selling orders in the late trading, and the list closed with a weak tone, 1 to 4 points lower.

Transfers for the two-hour session were only about 650,000 shares.

Chemicals were again under pressure. Allied broke 4 points and du Pont and Air Reduction, more than 2. Westinghouse Electric and Vanadium lost 2, and issues closing a point or more down included U. S. Steel, American Can, Eastmas, Goodyear, American Telephone, American & Foreign Power General Electric and American Smelting. National Biscuit was a firm feature closing a point.

Some Temporary Gains

The market recorded numerous temporary gains of a point or more during the early trading. The rails displayed group strength, presumably reflecting brokerage house gossip to the effect that a favorable decision on valuation is expected from the Interstate Commerce Commission shortly.

Announcement of a price reduction by Ford Motor Company may have been a factor in the selling, although such a move was not unexpected, and Edsel Ford, in making the announcement, spoke optimistically of the outlook, saying that reports from dealers and branches throughout the world "lead us to believe automobile business will show a steady improvement."

Furthermore, advance reports of prospective operating schedules in the Youngstown area next week indicate further acceleration of activity in the steel industry, particularly branches serving the automotive trade. Output in the Youngstown area is expected to start the week at 48 per cent of capacity, a gain of 4 points.

The treadbare rumor of an early resignation of Secretary Mellon again appeared, but it was too worn to have the bearish influence of old, and had been denied before the market developed decided heaviness.

The weekly mercantile reviews said the more cheerful feeling in industry was being maintained, and sales and cold weather were making for a fair volume of retail trade.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market displayed a firm trend today, and many investment issues were accumulated at good fractions above the previous close. The volume of trading was about average for a short session.

Railroad bonds profited from a good demand. St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s of 1975, Northern Pacific 4s, Wabash 5s and Frisco 4½s were among the legal investments that displayed a strong tone. Realizing cut into the advance in Southern Railway 4s, which were up more than a point yesterday.

There was some irregularity in the utility group, which has had strong competition this week from a large volume of new offerings. American Telephone 5s of 1960 were slightly lower, and International Hydro-Electric 6s turned reactionary, but some of the electric company obligations registered small advances.

United States Governments, the strong feature of the week's movement, were heavy, and sold slightly under their high prices for the current advance. The further recovery in Richfield Oil 6s stood out in the stock privilege group. The bonds rallied to 54, to wipe out the 11½-point drop that followed the receivership.

Foreign bonds were irregularly higher. German International 5½s led the advance, rising more than a point in active trading.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; profit-taking cancels early rise.

Bonds: Firm; rails fractionally higher.

Curb: Irregular; oils firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Sterling easy.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It seems logical to believe that the market prospect is for a period of quietness and minor fluctuations such as normally intervenes between the culmination of a bear market and the inception of a bull market.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Certain of the management type investment trusts have liquidating values in many cases of from 25 to 50 per cent below current quotations of their securities. Some of these trusts, although suffering a shrinkage during the last year, offer managements which have been farsighted enough to still have large cash resources, as shown in their end-of-the-year statements. We regard selected stocks in this group as being distinctly sound and cheap for the buyer with moderate patience.

Josephthal & Co., New York: From an investment standpoint, we believe the present market offers many attractive values and that this should be the basis of purchases rather than attempting to guess whether the market has or has not reached bottom.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We advise lightening of holdings on rallies with the expectation of more favorable buying opportunities during the next month.

Colwell & Co., Boston: In our opinion, any number of stocks give every indication of having reached their lows for the bear market and purchases at this time will undoubtedly show good profits in the coming months.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe that selling movements should be utilized to acquire stocks in anticipation of a spring rise.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Unless something unforeseen happens, we feel that the lows of yesterday morning will probably be the lower boundaries of a trading range and that stocks will gradually move back through the ground yielded since Friday, Jan. 9.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
March	.80⅛	.80⅝	.80¼	.80⅛	
May	.82¼	.82⅝	.82	.82⅛	
Corn					
March	.67⅛	.68	.67	.67⅛	—⅛
May	.70	.70¼	.69⅛	.69⅜	—⅛
Oats					
March	.33⅜	.33⅝	.33⅜	.33⅜	
May	.33⅞	.34⅛	.33⅝	.33⅝	
Lard					
March	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57	
May	8.72	8.77	8.72	8.72	

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 17	Jan. 16
37⅝	14½	1.80	Adams Ex	500	16½	15⅞	16⅛	15	15¼
33⅜	7⅝	..	Adams Pf pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	..
75⅝	30½	5	Canada Dry	400	31	31	31	31	31
52¼	35½	10	Can Pac	1400	40½	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39¾
28¾	7½	..	Capital Adm	100	10	10	10	..	..
362¾	83½	6	Case Thresh	3500	85⅝	84	84	84	84⅝
79	23	3	Caterpillar	1700	30	29½	29½	29½	30
60	3	..	Celotex	100	6	6	6	6	6¼
15⅞	3	..	Cert-Teed	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
45⅛	6⅜	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	15	15	15	..	..
97⅞	14¼	1.80	Chesebr Cab	1000	18½	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
82½	33¼	3	Ches Corp	1300	43	43¼	43	43	..
51⅝	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	1400	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40½	..
38	21⅛	3	Am Chicle	100	23½	23½	23½	23½	24
10	⅜	..	Chi & Alton	300	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
10⅝	¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
17¾	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	100	7	7	7	..	..
52¾	12	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	21⅞	21½	21½	21½	21⅞
26¾	4¼	..	Chi M&StP	700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
46¼	9⅜	..	Chi M&StP pf	900	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
89⅞	28½	4	Chi & NW	400	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	100	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
33	14⅛	..	Chrysler	2500	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
98¾	77⅞	6½	City Ice pf	10	77¾	77¾	77¾	..	..
13¾	2⅛	1	City Stores	400	3½	3	3	..	..
191⅝	133⅛	6	Coca Cola	1800	149¾	147¾	148	148	148½
53¾	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	50¾	50¾
64⅞	44	2½	Col Palm	400	46	47⅛	47½	48	48
35¾	12	..	Collins & A	800	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13⅛	..
103⅝	97	6	Col Palm pf	100	102	102	102	..	..
77	18¾	..	Colo F&I	100	23⅞	23	23⅛	..	..
39⅞	15	1	Colum Gas	2500	34⅞	34	34	34	34¼
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
199	65⅛	6	Col Carbon	1200	80	78¾	78¾	78	79
37⅜	2⅛	¾	Col Graph	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
60¾	13½	2	Com Cred	200	19¼	19	19¼	..	..
38	14	1	Com Sol	3500	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
20¼	7½	.60	Comwith So	5500	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	..
19⅜	6¼	..	Congoleum	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼	..
87⅜	2	2	Con Film	700	12½	12	12⅛	12	12
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	4500	84½	83⅜	83¾	84¼	84⅛
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅜
71⅞	71⅜	..	Con Ry&St Co pf	10	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	..	..
2	¾	..	Con Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	..	¾
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	100	8	8	8	8	8
7	16⅝	..	Cont Bak A	200	21½	20⅞	20⅞	21	21
7	1	..	Cont Bak B	100	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
94⅞	62	6	Cont Bak pf	100	72	72	72	..	..
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¼
37⅜	9¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	500	12	11¾	12	11¾	11⅝
77⅞	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	100	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞	45
8½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	3⅛	2½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	600	10	9⅝	9⅝	10	..
40⅞	6½	1	Cont Shares	800	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
111⅝	65	3½	Corn Prod	100	78	78	78	78	77½
33	7½	..	Coty	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
22	5¼	..	Crosley	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	..
117	101½	7	Crucible pf	10	105	105	105	..	..
19½	2⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
70	33	..	Cuba Ry pf	200	38	38	38⅛	38	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Cub Dm S	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	43½	42½	43½	42⅝	..
121⅛	117	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	114	..
14⅜	13¼	..	Curtis Wr	300	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	..
19¾	3	..	Curtis Wr A	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
153	69½	6f	Del Lac&W	700	94	93	93	93	95
42¾	11½	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..	..
..	..	..	Diamond M pf	400	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
..	..	..	Diamond M	400	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
14⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	1200	14½	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅜
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	1100	18¼	17	18¼	16⅞	..
145¼	80½	4f	Dupont	3500	87	84	84¼	86⅛	..
123	114	6	Dupont deb	600	118¼	118	118	..	..
285¼	142½	5f	East Kodak	2500	148¼	145	145	145	146¾
37⅛	11⅝	1½	Eaton Axle	100	14	14	14	13⅞	..
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	3000	53½	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
103½	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	4600	42	41⅜	41⅝	42¼	42¾
113	99	7	Elec P&L pf	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	..	..
102	84¾	6	El Pn&St pf	200	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	89	89
79¼	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	53	53
63¾	22½	..	Erie	700	30½	29¾	29¾	30	30
27½	10¾	1½	Ex Buffet	300	23¾	20¼	20¼	20	20
63¾	22½	..	Erie	700	30½	29¾	29¾	30	30
33½	15⅝	1	Firestone	100	17½	17½	17½	..	..
81⅞	53⅜	6	Firestone pf	300	58⅝	58½	58½	58½	58½
61⅞	38¾	2½	First Nat St	100	46	46	46	46	44½
5½	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
21	1¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..	2⅜
104½	37½	2	Foster & Wh	2000	47	44½	45	46½	..
80	18½	..	Fourth Nat In	100	31½	31½	31½	32	..
57⅜	26¼	4	Fox A	1300	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	37½	..
55½	24½	4f	Freeport Tx	400	30	29¼	30	29¾	..
7¾	1	..	Gardner M	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	..
1½	¾	..	Gen Am Inv	1000	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	..
111⅛	53⅛	4f	Gen Am Tk	1200	60⅞	59½	60⅛	59½	..
..	22⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	200	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	..	..
103¾	36	7	Gen Cable pf	20	54	52½	54	54	54⅜
95⅜	41½	6	Gen Elec	2300	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
61¼	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	1000	50	50	50	50	50½
18⅝	3½	.30	Gen G&E A	500	5⅝	5	5	5½	5
98⅝	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	96	96
100⅞	91⅞	6	Gen Mot pf	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	98½
54⅛	31½	3f	Gen Motors	23900	37	35⅞	35⅞	36¼	36⅛
10	5½	..	Gen Theater n	3100	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜	..
106⅞	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69½
18⅜	3⅛	..	Gen Realty	200	5	5	5	5	5
90	39	4f	Gen Refrac	200	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	43⅜	43⅜
106⅛	18	1c	Gillette	1200	27½	27¼	27½	27¼	27⅝
20⅞	1¼	..	Gimbel Br	700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
38	7	..	Glidden	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	..
19	3	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	5400	6½	5¾	6¼	5¾	..
97⅛	29	2½	Gold Dust	1000	34	30	34	34	..
58⅛	15¼	4	Goodrich	700	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
96⅞	35⅛	5	Goodyear	400	42⅞	41½	41⅝	42	..
69⅛	12	2	Granby	500	16½	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
62	16	1½	Grand Silver	2800	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24½	..
39⅝	10	..	Grand Union	100	11	11	11	10⅝	..
50⅝	18	3	Granite City	200	22	21⅝	22	21⅝	..
43	26⅜	1	Grant (WT)	300	29½	29¼	29½	29⅛	..
102	51	5	Grt Nor pf	300	63½	63½	63½	63	..
25⅜	17½	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	..
34½	7	..	Grt W Sug	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
120	85	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	93	93	93	..	..
28	2½	..	Grigsby Gru	6900	3½	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅜
2	¼	..	Guan Sug	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
23¼	6½	..	Hahn Dpt St	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
73¼	38	2	Harbison	300	40½	40	40½	40½	40½
123⅞	116½	7	Here P pf	130	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
12⅜	5	..	Hollander	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
29	4	..	Houdaille B	200	5	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
116⅞	29¼	10f	Houston Oil	400	38½	37¾	37¾	38⅛	..
11⅞	6⅜	..	Houston O n	600	9	8¾	8¾	9	..
41¼	20	4f	Howe Sound	500	23	22	23	23	23
62⅞	18	3	Hudson Mot	1500	23	22½	22¾	22⅝	..
26¾	7½	2f	Hupp Motors	1100	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	8	..
136⅜	65¾	7	Ill Central	500	88⅛	86	86	86	85½
43⅛	13⅛	6	Ill Cen Lt	10	78¾	75¾	75¾	..	..
28⅜	3	..	Indian Refin	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	..
239	147½	4	Ingersoll R	600	177¾	171	177	177½	177
94	53	..	Inland Steel	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½	63
30½	6⅜	4	Inspiration	200	8¾	8	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
17⅜	4	45c	Insuran Sh	100	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
13⅞	5	.60	Insur Sh ctf	1350	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	..	..
7½	1½	..	Interco Rpb	2300	2	2	2	..	..
3⅜	1⅜	..	Int Agri	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
197½	131	6§	Int Business	100	148⅛	146¼	146⅝	..	..
14⅜	1¼	..	Int Cement	100	2	2	2	..	..
111⅝	46⅜	2½	Int Harv	2000	49⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48
54	18⅞	2b	Int Hyd El	100	23	23	23	..	23½
92	62¼	4	Int Match pf	200	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
44⅜	15¾	1	Int Nickel	4500	15½	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛
53	15	..	Int M Mar	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
18	3	..	Int P&P C	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
73¾	36	5	Int Rys pf	10	44	44	44	..	..
46¾	31	3	Int Salt	300	47⅞	47½	47⅝	47⅝	47⅞
37⅛	17⅛	2	Int Tel & T	7800	23¼	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23
43	25	4	Island Cr	100	30	30	30	30	30
148¾	48¾	3	Johns Man	1400	69¾	69	69	69	69¾
123¾	117	7	Johns Man pf	10	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
123½	118	7	Jones & L pf	13000	120½	120	120	120½	120½
8¼	¼	..	Jordan Mot	100	¾	..	..	..	¾
68½	28¼	3	Tex Corp	600	31¾	31½	31¾	31½	31½
67⅜	40¼	4	Tex Gulf S	800	45¾	45	46	47	..
32⅜	10	..	Tex & P LT	3100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
28⅜	2¼	..	Thermoid	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	..
116	102	7	The Fair pf	50	105	105	105	..	..
17⅜	5⅞	.60	Tidewat As	600	7¼	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼
89⅝	53	8	Tidewat A pf	100	63	63	63	63	63
21½	8	.80	Timken Det	100	10½	10¼	10¼	..	..
89¼	40½	3	Timken	600	44½	43⅞	43⅞	47	46⅜
25⅜	10⅜	1	Transamer	900	13	12⅞	13	13	13
20¼	5⅝	..	Tri-Cont	1500	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8	..
71	44⅜	7	Twin C pf	50	47	47	47¼	..	..
138	45	5	Underwood	200	57	57	57	57	55
106⅜	52½	2.80	Un Carbide	3800	57½	56¼	56½	57⅜	57⅜
243¾	106½	10	Un Pacific	600	189¾	187½	187¾	188	..
88⅜	83¾	4	Un Pac pf	400	85½	85½	85½	85	..
84⅜	44¼	3	Un Pipe	200	44⅞	43⅜	43⅜	44½	..
77⅞	41¾	3	Uni Air T pf	300	48⅛	48½	48⅜	48⅛	..
84	14⅜	1¾	Unit Carbon	700	23½	22⅞	23	23½	..
35	13⅞	.50	Unit Corp	7200	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18½	..
63½	43¾	3	Unit Corp pf	300	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	46½	..
19⅞	2½	..	Uni El Coal	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
106	48½	4	Unit Fruit	600	58	56¼	57¾	55½	..
49⅜	34¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	800	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23	..
25⅜	6¼	..	Phila Read	200	9½	9	9	9	..
44⅜	11½	2f	Phillips Pet	2400	14	12½	12½	14½	..
33	16	2	Pierce Ar	200	19	19	19	..	..
4⅜	¾	..	US Express	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
23⅞	6⅞	..	US & For Sec	400	8	7⅝	7⅞	8⅛	..
139⅜	50½	6f	US Ind Alco	100	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61	..
15½	3¼	..	US Leather	100	5	5	5	..	..
38¼	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	600	29½	28⅝	28⅝	29	..
21	15¾	1.20	US P&Fd pf	200	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾	..
78½	25	3	US Realty	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½	..
35	11	..	US Rubber	300	12	12	12	12¾	..
36½	17½	1	US Smelt	200	21	21	21	..	..
53⅛	40	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	44	..
180⅝	134⅜	7	US Steel	10800	146⅞	139½	139⅝	140⅞	..
151¼	140	7	US Steel pf	600	148¾	146½	146⅝	146⅝	..
46	19¼	2b	Util P&Lt A	1100	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23¾	..
7⅛	½	..	Vadaco	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
143¼	44⅜	3	Vanadium	11600	48	46	46½	47⅞	..
156	30½	4	Vulcan	90	44½	43¾	43¾	43⅛	..
87⅜	11¼	..	Wabash	300	23½	22	22	23⅛	..
31⅜	31⅞	1.50	Waldorf	300	25½	23	23½	23	..
15⅜	3	..	Ward Bk B	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
77⅛	45	7	Ward Bk pf	100	53	53	53	51	..
80¼	9½	..	Warner Br A	12500	18	15½	15½	15¾	..
63⅛	38⅝	3	Warren Br	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
29⅞	19⅜	2	Wesson O	100	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	..
111½	101½	6	W Pen P 6%	30	108	108	108	108½	..
114⅛	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	20	118	115	115	116	..
34⅛	4½	..	Wn Dairy B	200	6	6	6	6	..
36	10	..	Wn Md	400	18½	15	15¾	16½	..
219⅝	122⅛	8	Wn Union	1500	140¾	130½	140¾	139¾	..
53	31¾	2	Westg A B	100	34	34	34	33½	..
201½	88½	5	Westg Elec	5800	86¾	84½	84¾	86¾	..
197⅜	107⅝	5	Westg El pf	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	105	..
88⅝	18	2	Westvaco	100	22	22	22	..	..
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	30	109	109	109	..	..
98¾	36	8	Nat Surety	200	50	48	50	..	..
83⅛	37¾	3f	Nat Dairy	2700	43	40½	40⅝	40¼	..
62	35	2.80	Nat Dept Sto	200	6	5¾	6	5¾	..
34½	4	1	Nat Pw & Lt	1300	33	33⅜	33⅛	32¼	..
8⅝	½	..	Nat Radiat	100	1	1	1	1	..
62¼	41	2	Nat Steel	100	48¼	45¼	45¾	46½	..
118	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	30	109	109	109	..	..
98⅜	36	8	Nat Surety	200	50	48	50	..	..
32⅜	10	1	New Cons	100	11½	11	11	11¼	..
18⅛	7⅛	..	Newport Co	100	15½	..	15½	16½	16⅜
182¾	105⅜	6	NY Central	1900	130½	118¼	119¼	119¼	..
128½	67⅜	6	NY NH&H	300	84¾	84	84	84	..
117	108¾	7	NY Stm 7%	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
33⅜	5⅞	1.50	Nor Am Aviat	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
132½	57¼	10a	No Am	1100	68⅛	65½	65½	66½	..
105½	90¾	6	No Am Ed pf	100	104	104	104	104	..
15⅝	4¼	..	No Am Aviat	4500	7	6½	6⅝	6¾	..
50½	41¼	3	Nor West Tel	10	46	46	46	..	..
32	16	2	Ohio Oil	2000	18½	17¾	17¾	18	..
80⅝	48¼	2½	Otis Elev	1000	55⅝	50½	50½	55¾	..
74½	40½	2	Pac Gas	1300	47¼	47	47	48¼	..
33⅜	7⅝	.60	Packard M	600	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼	..
77½	34⅜	..	Paramount	2000	43½	42	43	43¼	..
26⅝	3⅜	..	Parmalee Tr	100	¾	3½	3⅜	3¾	..
9	3⅛	..	Pathe Exch	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
55⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & P	300	42½	42¼	42¼	43	..
21½	8	.80	Penn Dix pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	..
80	27⅞	3	O Penny	2400	43¾	43¼	43¾	44¼	..
86⅝	53	4	Penn RR	3100	80¼	80⅛	80⅝	80¾	..
335	185½	8	Peoples Gas	1300	229	220½	227	225¾	..
183	84	7

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Seasonal Gains Brighten Trade Picture—Stock Markets Unsettled

A very gradual improvement in business conditions in the United States appears to have been accentuated somewhat this week by seasonal gains in certain lines.

Steel operations are reported at 44 per cent of capacity as compared with 41 per cent a week ago. Increased activity in automobile manufacturing also is noted. Merchandising in some lines has shown gains, with heavier sales of cotton and silk goods at large centers.

No great change in the general business situation has made itself felt as yet, however.

Carloadings increased in the latest reported week as compared with the previous week, indicating a wider distribution of merchandise through primary channels. As compared with the corresponding period last year, however, a decline was shown.

Business indicators included in the Commerce Department's latest report show that check payments outside New York City increased in the week ended Jan. 10 as compared with the preceding week, reflecting increased volume of business, but that the number of insolvencies reported in that week was larger than in the previous week, while the general level of wholesale prices declined fractionally.

Bond financing was unusually heavy this week. The total was $257,001,000 compared with $32,906,000 last week and $305,508,000 for the like period of 1930.

Bank clearings totalled $8,357,565,000, a decline of 27.2 per cent compared with the previous week, and of 24.4 per cent compared with the like week last year.

Reports From Other Countries

Reports from Norway and Denmark show that industry in those countries is beginning to feel the effects of the extensive economic readjustment.

Denmark escaped the general trade recession throughout most of 1930, Commerce Department reports say, but has lately experienced adverse developments in agriculture due to a drop in prices of principal exports to almost unprofitable levels. Industrial activity remained on a high level throughout the last quarter of 1930.

The outlook for Norway is characterized as obscure. Falling prices of agricultural products, timber and paper are causing uncertainty in business circles. However, it is felt that, while a long period of recession in world business inevitably would be felt by Norway, the economic reconstruction in the years immediately preceding 1930 has left the country in a sound position, and relatively well equipped to meet its business problems.

Favorable weather in Argentina has had a good effect on business sentiment in that country. Agricultural and live stock industries are expected to benefit, and it is recalled that these industries have played important parts in past recoveries of business.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market was unsettled this week by bear attacks on several important issues. The publication of unfavorable earnings reports in connection with 1930 aided the selling side. Taken for the week, price trends were irregular, with earlier losses partly recovered in the late trading. Brokers' loans figures published this week showed a decline of $59,000,000.

The market at London began the week irregular, and failed to make any noticeable headway during the period. Unsettlement at New York was reflected in international issues. Late in the week there was a firmer tendency in British Government securities.

The early part of the week on the Paris Bourse was given over to selling of securities. Heavy losses were sustained in Wednesday's trading. After a session of irregular price movements the market firmed up, however, and Friday brought unexpected strength in quotations.

Stock prices on the Berlin Boerse took a downward course this week, showing only slight improvement in late trading.

DIVIDENDS

R. C. Williams & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 20.

MacMarr Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 19.

Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13, payable March 2 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Buckeye Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31, payable March 14, to stock of record Feb. 20.

Louisville Gas-Electric declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on the class A and B common, payable March 25 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Industrial Credit Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 33⅓ cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS	50 Industrs.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Previous day	130.7	98.3	161.4	134.3
Week ago	134.8	100.8	168.2	138.3
Month ago	118.2	89.3	153.9	120.6
Year ago	166.5	130.5	215.3	169.5
Two years ago	210.0	134.7	201.3	196.1
Three years ago	144.2	130.2	127.2	197.4
High (1930-31)	202.4	141.6	221.3	205.8
Low (1930-31)	112.9	86.4	127.6	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	383.1	283.8
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.9

BONDS	10 Industrs.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	89.5	102.9	99.6	97.7
Previous day	89.1	103.8	99.7	97.6
Week ago	89.5	104.7	100.4	98.2
Month ago	83.3	97.7	96.8	92.6
Year ago	92.6	105.2	98.5	96.8
Two years ago	94.6	104.7	99.4	99.6
Three years ago	97.1	109.0	100.3	102.1
High (1930-31)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930-31)	83.3	97.3	96.8	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	98.0	96.3

FOREIGN TRADE ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — Total foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1930 is estimated around $6,879,000,000, compared with $9,640,000,000 for 1929. Earlier estimate by William L. Cooper, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, placed the total trade at $6,896,000,000. Later figures, however, show trade to be slightly more than that figure.

AMERICAN NATURAL GAS CORP.

Profit of American Natural Gas Corporation and subsidiary companies, controlled by Tri-Utilities Corporation, for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1930, was $575,797 after general taxes, depreciation, depletion, subsidiary preferred dividends, interest, etc. Gross revenues, including other income, amounted to $10,876,898, compared with $11,931,753 in the preceding 12 months.

Special article on Utilities Power & Light Corporation by G. R. Ericson appears on Page 16.

MOTOR EXECUTIVES MADE MILLIONAIRES BY STOCK PURCHASE

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—How 80 executives of the General Motors Corporation became millionaires through purchase of its stock was recalled today with the dissolution of the Managers' Securities Company.

It was this company through which the executives were enabled to purchase 4,509,000 shares of General Motors stock in 1923, for about $44,000,000, or an average individual investment of $550,000. Today the stock is valued at $164,000,000, which divided equally would give each executive $2,050,000. In addition there have been several stock dividends and split-ups.

The men who achieved financial independence under the plan will now be able if they desire, to obtain actual possession of the stock for the first time. The assets of the Managers' Securities Company have been taken over by the General Motors Securities Company, formed 10 years ago by E. L. du Pont de Nemours & Company to hold the latter's investment in General Motors.

Previously the stockholders of the Managers' Securities merely owned shares in a company that indirectly owned 4,500,000 shares of General Motors stock. Now they will receive stock in the General Motors Securities Company, which they may exchange for the underlying General Motors stock. Although this privilege has been available since Dec. 31, 1930, it is understood that few if any of the executives, all of whom are understood to be holders of General Motors stock acquired independently, have taken advantage of the offer.

A new seven-year plan now is in effect, through which General Motors has agreed to sell 1,385,000 shares of its stock to more than 200 executives. The new plan went into effect last year.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET REPORTS GAIN IN ACTIVITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 17—A fairly good week is reported in the local cloth market. Sales were appreciably larger than during the previous week. In spite of rumors of increased curtailment in production next week, mill men and brokers appear generally cheerful over current business. Inquiry was strong throughout the week, and sales of several kinds of goods in fairly large quantities put the mills in a position to demand somewhat better prices.

Combed and carded marquisettes, voiles and sateens were sold in volume for near-by delivery. Orders for certain styles of these goods absorbed the immediately available supply.

In print-cloth constructions, wide and narrow odds were the best sellers. The 38-inch goods sold in small lots.

Prices were a bit wabbly early in the week, but stiffened in the last few days and it was reported that some mills managed to obtain orders for certain scarce goods even after adding a fraction of a cent to what was considered the maximum under existing conditions. Buyers evidently were in need of certain styles and met the slight markups willingly.

Current quotations on standard goods are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5¼c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¾c; 28-in., 40x32s, 2½c.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	3 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29c	29c
Bar silver in London	13⅝d	13⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$61,000,000	
Year ago today	$6,000,000	$1,221,000,000
Balances	28,000,000	
Year ago today	44,000,000	176,000,000
Exchgs. for week	391,000,000	
Bals. for week	189,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	28,320,000	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1¾@1¾
60 days	1¾@1¾
90 days	1¾@1¾
4 months	1¾@1¾
5 months	2 @1¾
6 months	2 @1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	3	Madrid	3½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85¼	$4.85¼	$4.85¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅝	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391⅛	.0391⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393⅛	.1393⅛	.1393⅛	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378¾	.2378¾	.2378¾	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1407	.1407	.1407	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296¼	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2671¾	.2672	.2672	.168
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0139½	.0139½	.0139½	.193
Holland—florin	.4023¾	.4023¾	.4023¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1747	.1747	.1747	.1749
Norway—krone	.2672	.2672¾	.2672¾	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1121	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0432	.0432	.0432	1.0808
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1025	.1025	.1025	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676¼	.2676	.2676	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1936⅝	.1936⅝	.1936⅝	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅝	.0176⅝	.0176⅝	.193
	Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3477⅛	.3480		
Shanghai—tael	.3120	.3125		
India—rupee	.3560	.3560		.3632
Japan—yen	.4948	.4948		.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4983¾	.4983¾		.50
Straits Silmnts—dol	.5625	.5625		.5678
	South America			
Argentina—peso	.3070	.3044		.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0822	.0830		.1196
Chile—peso	.1305	.1305		.1813
Colombia—peso	.9922	.9922		.9737
Peru—pound	.3990	.3978		.40
Uruguay—peso	.8675	.8675½		1.0343
	North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99¼		1.00

* Par unsettled.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Money 1¾ per cent; discount rates on short bills were 3⅛ per cent, and three months 2⅛@2⅛ per cent.

Whatever your banking requirements, one of the following departments can serve you well

COMMERCIAL
FOREIGN
TRAVEL
SAVINGS
FINANCIAL AGENCY
TRANSFER AND REGISTRY
TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
INVESTMENT SERVICE

A Customer in Siam?

In whatever out-of-the-way corner of the globe your products are sold, or whatever foreign markets you plan to enter, you will find in the services of our foreign department a valuable ally. Equipped to supply foreign trade information, to check credits abroad, and to facilitate collections, this department can do much to simplify the handling of your exports or imports.

A Booklet "Our Service Abroad" may be had on request

WEBSTER AND ATLAS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON
199 WASHINGTON STREET [AT STATE STREET]

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	83¼	83¼
Alleghany 5s '49	82	81½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	46¼	46¼
Am For Pow 5s	80	80
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	98¾	98¾
Ah Metals 5½s	N 93¼	93¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '45	44	44
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	127	127
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T 5s '65	107¼	107¼
Am T&T 5s '66	106¼	106¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Am WWorks 5s '34	101½	101½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97⅛	97⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87	87
Armour & Co 5½s '43	73¾	74⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	94½
Atch T&SF 4½s	111	111
Atl C L 4½s '64	N	
B&O 1st 4½s '48	97¾	97¾
B&O 4s Pitts div '41	97	97
B&O 4½s '60	100¾	100¾
B&O 5½s '95	103¾	103¾
Beth Steel 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel 5s '36	107¾	107¾
Can Pac 4½s '46	101	101
Can Pac 5s '54	103	103
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97	97
Can Nat Ry 5s '54	103	103
Can Nat Ry 6s '36	107	107
Can Nat Ry 6s '46	107	107
Can Nor Pow 5s '53	101	101
Can Pac Ry 4s '49	91	91
Can Pac Ry 5s '42	101	101
Can Pac Ry 6s '44	107	107
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	91	91
Cent Pac 4s '49	91	91
Cent Pac 5s '60	101	101
Cent Pac 5s '60	101	101
Cent Pac 5s '60	101	101

RADIO AVIATION

'Two's Company but Three's—'

North American Radio Has Too Many Threes

A TROPICAL static barrier, fortunately for Pan-American radio relations, keeps South American broadcasters out of interference range of the countries north of Panama. But the North American interference situation is fast reaching the breaking point.

Too many stations, nearly all of them seeking higher and higher powers, crowd the wavelengths. Interference is rampant. Inter-American interference represents probably the most vital problem facing the radio authorities in 1931.

From a peak figure of 733 before the Federal Radio Commission took over the control of American broadcasting about four years ago, the number of radio broadcasting stations in the United States came down to exactly 615 on Jan. 1, 1931.

These and Canada's 70-odd stations, Cuba's 60, Mexico's 35 and a scattering few in Central America and the West Indies bring North America's total to around 800—fully double the number of stations in all other countries of the world combined. South America, according to the latest Department of Commerce compilation, has 106 stations of which 43 are in Argentine, 26 in Uruguay, 23 in Brazil and 6 in Chile.

Practically all of these stations are congested on the 96 wavelengths allocated to North and South American broadcasters by international treaty. So crowded are these few channels, so insistent is the demand for higher powers in order to reach wider and more remote audiences, and so acute has become the interference, that at least the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba must soon come together to write a treaty or otherwise agree to some new basis for their mutual or exclusive use of channels.

They must needs consider some new scheme of allocation to displace the rule of "squatter sovereignty" that prevails, except for the "gentlemen's agreement" respecting the joint and exclusive use of wavelengths that exist between the United States and Canada—an agreement which does not take in Mexico and Cuba and which appears now to be unsatisfactory to Canada. Unless the United States is to lose some of its channels, it appears inevitable that the broadcast band must be widened to include more channels, as Canada has already signified its intention of doing, or that some of the long waves now used in Europe for broadcasting must be opened up for similar use in North America.

An alternative will be the reduction of powers, which neither the United States nor Canada—nor, indeed, even Mexico—will be willing to accept because of the broad areas their stations are expected to cover. Canada particularly has that problem, being larger in area than the United States and striving to furnish radio programs to sparsely settled regions where radio has proved an unusual boon to lonely people.

Long-wave broadcasting, peculiarly well adapted for higher powers, may solve that problem; but reception via the long waves will require a different kind of receiver from that now generally in use. Yet European listeners have long been satisfied to equip themselves with receiving sets capable of tuning both the intermediate and the long-wave bands.

The objections are twofold: first, the inconvenience of having two kinds of receivers or one receiver with interchangeable coils for both sets of waves; secondly, other needs for the long waves.

A conference of North American countries looking to solution of the wavelength problem is in prospect for 1931. Possibly it will be held in Washington, but probably the Canadians will make the first move and thus serve as hosts at Ottawa. If the conferees of any or all countries take kindly to the idea of opening the long waves for broadcasting, they will then have to take the subject up at the next radio treaty-making conference of all nations at Madrid in 1932.

Certain it is that inter-American interference is becoming so great that some way out of the ethereal morass must be found soon.

MARTIN CODEL.

Kootwijk Speaking!

Dutch Short Waves 'Tell the World'

Amsterdam

AIRMEN, looking down on the town of Kootwijk, might think a prehistoric spider of unbelievable proportions had been at work. A vast network spreads out in all directions. Short wave radio listeners in all parts of the world get unusually clear music and speech from Holland. It is from this spidery network that these programs fling themselves around the world.

Originally a primitive, experimental station, Kootwijk now handles daily messages and telephone conversations with the Netherlands Indies, 9000 miles away, and is completing three transmitters for United States communication service and two to connect with Buenos Aires.

Oil fields are the first thought that comes when one stands on the ground and views the maze of masts at this Dutch radio center. Several towers reach 600 feet in the air, while there are many groups 240 feet in height. These latter are the towers for the beam radio, which focuses the waves on a given point.

Two years ago a rough wooden shack housed the three transmitters of PCL, as this station is called. Now three stone buildings house the older transmitters and 12 new ones. These are all 80-kilowatt, crystal-controled affairs, using four 20-kilowatt tubes in the last stage. Besides this short-wave work there is a new long-wave transmitter, POG, which works with Spain, Portugal, Italy and Poland.

Musical Train Rides

Why Read When You Can Listen?

London

PEOPLE who find train riding tedious need no longer spend the price of a meal for magazines to while away the hours. One shilling, about 25 cents, rents a pair of headphones on the London to Leeds daily trains on which the best British programs can be heard throughout the trip. Reclining in a comfortable compartment seat, the minutes flee as rapidly as the miles pass.

The receiving set is a three-valve, or tube, all-electric affair located in the trainmen's car in the rear. A single wire aerial along the roof picks up the messages. Once tuned to a given station, the train's vibrations will not disturb the setting.

In 1924 the London and North Eastern Railway started experiments with train radio reception. In 1925 sending messages the other way was tried, a car with a broadcasting transmitter picking up the sounds of the train and sending them to British Broadcasting headquarters for rebroadcasting throughout England.

During this same year the results of the British Derby were received on the Flying Scotsman express and printed cards were then given to the passengers telling of the finals. On another occasion a picture was received by radio on a train. In 1928 an unusual stunt was the reception of a special short wave program from Melbourne, Australia, for a party of Australian Scots who were traveling to Edinburgh. Now radio reception is a regular installation.

ONE OF YOUR MORNING CALLERS

LOVINA GILBERT, "The Sweet Lady" of the Cheerio Exchange Program.

Cheerful Mornings Guaranteed

50,000 Letters in Two Weeks Prove Cheerio's Appeal

NO ONE shall learn his name from us. The reason for his desire to remain merely "Cheerio" is sound. His Cheerio Exchange over the WEAF chain in the early morning is designed to spread good news among those who need it most. It is a gentle tapping on the door of the lonely, the discouraged. It bids them open the doors of their thoughts to the good that suffuses all things.

The force behind Cheerio's appeal is impersonal. Thus his desire to remain impersonal, misunderstood in some other newspaper columns as a sort of "reverse English" method of obtaining publicity, must in this place be respected.

We do not know what Cheerio looks like. For the same reason, that is well. This is an interview about Cheerio, but not with him. Yet if you who read it do not see Cheerio between the lines, it shall have failed of its purpose.

You have felt Cheerio over the air. You have felt his handclasp, heard his inspiring voice and visualized his smile.

If you have imagination unfettered by the rust of disuse, you have realized before now the sheer altruism behind Cheerio's work, sensed the ripples of optimism circling out from his joyous microphone, and returned to his programs again and again.

We got as close to Cheerio as we could—right up to a luncheon table opposite Russ Gilbert. You've heard "Gil" on the exchange—a considerable slice of the life of each morning's party, and its impressario when Cheerio is away. Gil's wife, Lovina Gilbert, is "The Sweet Lady" of the exchange. And to her soprano is added the contralto of Geraldine Riegger and the Irish tenor of Pat Kelley, announcer.

There are, too, the canaries. You hear them whenever you hear Cheerio in the morning—Dickie and Blue Boy, probably the only canaries on the air who follow the melody with the orchestra. Miss Lizzie Freeman, whom the exchange calls the R. B. N. (Registered Bird Nurse), spent seven years training Dickie and Blue Boy.

Mr. Gilbert told us how Cheerio, a Stanford classmate with Herbert Hoover, first tried out his daily period of sunshine from a San Francisco studio; used WEAF's microphone the first time, for 10 minutes and on one station only, on March 14, 1927; now speaks daily to the audience of 31 stations, and during a two weeks' test elicited something like 50,000 letters from listeners.

No other program of its kind has ever equaled that popularity; we would almost dare say no other program at all. And not a line, not a musical note of the program on any day is commercial. Wisely, the National Broadcasting Company makes this a sustaining program; only crass unwisdom could ever take it off the air. Recently, by mistake, some of the program's time in one section of the country was sold, but the protests from listeners were so large that the mistake was corrected. And on Dec. 15 M. H. Aylesworth, president of the NBC, appeared on the program to announce that it is not to be disturbed by any commercial feature.

But why this program's popularity? Why do 50,000 listeners in a single fortnight write letters bespeaking their enthusiasm for it—letters written on good paper, on bad, on magazine "ad" page margins and on butcher paper; written on the paper nearest at hand, in the haste to be recorded as a Cheerio fan?

The causes of this popularity strike deeply. There was the inmate of a reformatory whose decision to step out of this existence was changed by hearing Cheerio read the poem, "Wit's End Corner." And there have been countless other proofs of the effectiveness of the exchange in heartening the disheartened, in cheering the cheerless, and in uplifting the downcast.

The Cheerio Exchange atones for a considerable welter of mediocrity and futility which may be charged against radiocasting programs. Radiocasting's real friends may well hope that the exchange will be permitted to continue in that praiseworthy service; and to continue also as probably the only NBC program which is not read or heard, and approved, by someone not among its performers, in advance of its presentation.

Cheerio, Gil, the Sweet Lady, Jerry, Pat, Dickie and Blue Boy should remain unfettered by unimaginative criticism, and free from any further inroads of commercialism. A program which does much to justify radiocasting's existence as a "public convenience and necessity" deserves even a wider audience than it has now—a station in every part of the country, with no discounts in time for cash received.

And if you like, some day we'll tell you about Dickie and Blue Boy, the canaries who follow the melody with the orchestra.

L. A.

Voice of Morocco

Radio Sounds Out on the Desert Air

Algiers, Algeria.

SHUTTLING through the air, needlelike radio messages are weaving a net which ties France to its colonies. Radio sets are now installed under the camel-hair tents of the Nomads of the south, antennas decorate the red-tiled roofs of the mountaineer Berbers and inside the wide halls of the chief's castles, high up in their mountain fastnesses, the voice of radio speaks.

Morocco particularly has felt the touch of radio. In fact, it closely follows the cinema and phonograph in popularity among the natives.

Thus is Morocco of the fiction stories, isolated and romantic, rapidly assuming the practical aspects of present-day civilization. Tangiers is now to have a station which will be used especially for messages between ships and shore. At Rabat the broadcasting station supplies the isolated farmers and natives with agricultural and commercial information, prices of goods, exchange and weather reports as well as concerts in French, Arabic and the Berber tongue.

The next step is to connect these stations directly with France. Then Morocco will be as much a part of the homeland as any province as far as being in touch with the news, language and culture of the country is concerned.

Varied Conditions Confront Air Radio

AMERICAN aviation is stepping ahead in the use of radio for safe flying. The United States now has the most comprehensive aeronautical radio installation in the world, with the completion of the radiotelephone network of the Boeing air transport system. Fifty Boeing planes have been radio-equipped for radiotelephone communication with 22 ground stations over 3000 miles of airway in seven states.

So complete is the newly inaugurated radio system that Dr. Otto Merkel, managing director of Germany's famed Luft-Hansa, largest commercial aviation concern in the world, was moved to remark during a recent tour of inspection, that it was superior to those in operation on the European continent.

Completion of the radio installation and the beginning of its operation in routine service came simultaneously with the completion of 10,000,000 miles of flight by the Boeing system, which flies the mails and passengers from Los Angeles to Seattle and from Chicago to San Francisco.

Establishment of this far-flung radiophone chain assumes added importance when it is observed that every aeronautical operation problem found anywhere in the United States is encountered on the Boeing system's two lines. Boeing planes fly from sea level to 12,000 feet and land and take off at airports from sea level to 6200 feet. Flying routes are over deserts, snow-capped mountains and thickly forested areas. Temperatures range from 20 degrees below to 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Accordingly, the radio is an all-important adjunct to the Boeing flying operations, the most extensive of any line in the United States. By keeping pilots in constant touch with their ports of departure and destination, schedules can be followed with greater exactitude because weather information and flying conditions ahead are always known by the pilot.

Disciplining the Air Waves

An Electrical Ear Does a Brass Button Job

MESSAGES, music, yes and even pictures from all points of the world, sound like an attractive fare for an interested person. Imagine getting these things all day as part of the day's work. That's a job with real variety.

A $1,000,000 receiving station is officially about to take the air in Grand Island, Neb., which will house about 35 young men who will check and double check on radio reception 24 hours a day. They will work in shifts.

Seeing that all the stations in the world keep on their correct wavelengths will be one of the important parts of this work. Many foreign stations request it, as it means more efficient world-wide communication. The finest receiver and checking instruments will aid in this work.

Why Grand Island? Well, a place had to be found, about in the center of the United States which could serve primarily for American stations and secondarily for foreign. This meant a very quiet location, isolated from anything which might cause man-made static and interfere with the work. Once Grand Island was found, a radius for 500 miles around was thoroughly investigated before the present location was decided upon.

The "how" of this radio police system is interesting. If any station gets off its wavelength, the radio supervisor in whose district the station is located will be notified. All districts have radio-equipped checking cars and one of these will be sent out on the job immediately. Further checks will be made and then the offending station will be notified of its trouble. Thus Grand Island might be called the "Radio Police Ear of the Nation."

Messages from the four corners of the world, in every known tongue, come into this station 24 hours a day. The receiving engineers work in shifts of six hours each checking these broadcasts.

At this station you can tune in to hear a commercial message being sent down in the southern part of South America. A little twist and you will hear music from Russia. Another receiving set will bring in a ship-to-shore message, while another set will bring in a message which two airplanes are sending each other.

All day and all night this goes on. Always there is music from some part of the globe. Always someone is transacting business through the ether.

The point where the station is located is a flat table of land. There are no hills close by, no interfering trees around, and the soil has a certain resistance to vibration, permitting the delicate checking instruments used to be accurately read.

In addition, there are no power lines around this spot to cause trouble through power leaks. Citizens of Grand Island purchased the land and presented it to the Government. In all, the station occupies 50 acres, but indications are now that it will be necessary to increase this to 100 or more acres before long, radio and its kindred methods of transmission of sounds and pictures is progressing so rapidly.

On the 50 acres is a great forest of some 120 white poles which form the antenna standards. The antenna systems are so constructed as to have certain defined directional properties. There are 11 different designs and all for different purposes.

The 35 engineers who serve in shifts and check on the various kinds of broadcasts over different receiving sets are now anxiously awaiting the development of television. It will be a new thrill, to this group, which probably experiences more radio thrills than any other group of persons in the world.

'Speaking From New York'

"Bad Manners" Is Charged to Radio Advertising, and Listeners Continue to Lose Interest

EXCESSIVE advertising over the air is driving listeners away not only from the loudspeaker but also from radio equipment sales. The retiring president of the Institute of Radio Engineers says so. He is Dr. Lee De Forest, radio pioneer. Fewer listeners complain by letter than formerly, he thinks, "but the insistent ballyhoo of sales talk which now viciously interrupts 70 per cent of entertainment programs, even on the costly chain networks, already has materially reduced the sum total of listening hours. Meanwhile, radio advertising from the local stations has become so uncontrolled that one must wonder at the patience of the suffering public who listen to these at all."

* * *

All this has been said by Dr. De Forest before; but this time, making it the subject of his farewell address as president of the Institute of Radio Engineers, he has translated the meaning of overcommercialization into commercial terms—an appeal direct which should touch the radio industry on a tender spot—its pocketbook. That pocketbook is not so fat as it used to be. Dr. De Forest calls the falling off in radio sales "astonishing." He finds the reduction due largely to a declining interest in radiocast programs, and he blames excessive advertising for that.

In 1930, in contrast to the experience of radio manufacturers and dealers, radiocasting stations enjoyed an unusually prosperous year. Advertising over the air increased; in proportion as more direct advertising is permitted, more program time can be sold, and more cash comes to the station. But radio sales fell off; and whether or not Dr. De Forest is correct in charging much of this loss to overcommercialized programs, the declining interest of the listener in radio programs is apparent.

* * *

It seems to us that the radio industry—by which we mean the manufacturers, distributors and retailers of receivers, accessories and parts—has a right to object to such conditions. The chief motive behind the fact that radiocasting in the United States, from its inception, has been an expression of private enterprise, and along commercialized lines, has been the desire to sell the radio industry's products by providing programs which prospective listeners wished to be equipped to hear.

Now if radiocasting is so used that sales of radio equipment decline rather than increase, who than the radio industry has a better right to protest? But would the stations listen so long as the cash rolled in? "The broadcasters," says Dr. De Forest, "are selling more and more time for impudent and undisguised sales talks, little realizing or caring that they are consuming the very vitals of the organism on which they depend for their livelihood."

* * *

Dr. De Forest is wise in offering a constructive suggestion to break the "listeners' strike." Associated radio manufacturers, he proposes, should collectively sponsor several daily hours of high-class programs free from all advertising. If this is done, no doubt listeners who seek quality programs without direct advertising would show, in more ways than one, their gratitude for the contribution of the manufacturers to the campaign for making radiocasting measure up more closely to its finer possibilities. Readers of this column, too, can make it clear to their stations and to radio manufacturers that they approve Dr. De Forest's proposal, and knowing the reasons why it was made, hope that something will be done about it.

* * *

Such programs need not be wholly free from advertising. It isn't advertising in itself that is objectionable. What annoys the listener is the rude, boorish manner of much advertising. We submit that to inject a direct advertising "blurb" into the middle of a program of good music is to be rude. It is obviously deceptive. The sponsor makes believe he is out to entertain the listener—usually tells him so at the start; but before the finish the sponsor, throwing off the disguise, is striving to exploit the listener.

We, for one, do not care to be exploited. We do not believe that a single sponsor whose program we hear is on the air to entertain us. He is on the air, as the very apt commercial saying goes, to "sell us." If we like his program, if we actually need what he tries to sell us, we may buy—but not unless he has been mannerly in asking us to buy. And we think he falls short of being mannerly in that asking unless he omits direct sales talk and confines his advertising almost wholly to the good will type.

* * *

As an example of what we mean, we commend to your listening "The Choir Invisible" hour over WOR. A beautiful hour, we think, with much of that wisely selected, well trained and admirably directed vocal work for which this station is noted. The sponsorship by Charm, a magazine for New Jersey folks, is mentioned at beginning and end, but only in some such words as: "This program comes to you, as an expression of good will, from the magazine, Charm," with a figure showing the extent of its circulation. There may be another sponsorship acknowledgment in the middle of the hour, but it never broke the spell of the music sufficiently to make us remember it. If there's one hour we like more than another, its "The Choir Invisible." If there's one magazine we'd like to have more than another, it's Charm. Good will can sell. Some advertising cannot sell.

L. A.

Luckner Cup Awarded

The loving cup offered by Count Felix von Luckner to the radio amateur who was of greatest aid in maintaining contact between land and his yacht, the Mopelia, during his cruise of the past summer, has been awarded to Robert B. Parmenter, operator of W1MK, the headquarters station of the American Radio Relay League, in Hartford, Conn.

The cup, which is of silver, bears the inscription: "To R. Parmenter. For the best service in keeping the Mopelia in constant touch with the outside world by amateur radio. Summer, 1930. Felix, Count Luckner." A total of 289 messages were handled during the months of July and August on the regular schedules maintained five nights per week with the operator on the Mopelia, Jacques Pascal.

Denmark Aids Night Flying

For the purpose of night flying the Danish Government proposes to erect nine powerful revolving beacons on towers 80 feet high. It is hoped by 1935 that it will be possible to carry on night flying traffic throughout the year.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JAN 19

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Russian Tchaikovsky and Glazounow; light opera composers Jacobowski and Romberg; Scandinavians Sibelius and Grieg, the last being the entire "Peer Gynt Suite, No. 2." 6:00, 6:45.

Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Has this period become classical in nature? So said the last program. If true, an excellent bit of leaven in the sadly jaded popular music field. 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Overture, Barber of Seville (Rossini); Serenade, Minuet, Sun Dance, "The Wand of Youth" (Elgar); Intermezzo, Hungarian Scenes (Massenet); Scherzo, Symphony No. 1, E Minor (Silbelius). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Mozart, Sarasate, Strauss, Delibes, Schumann. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and His Gang (WJZ Chain). Introducing Claire Madjette, latest soprano recruit. 7:45.

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Varied hour. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Half hour. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Sam Lanin's Orchestra; soloist; male trio (WJZ Chain). Popular review, specialties, several classical ballads. Victor Herbert waltzes in medley fashion. 8:30.

Horace Heidt and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Watch for his "Dreamy Blues" or "Mood in Indigo." Says one critic: "It is a poignantly restrained . . . piece with glorious melodic endowment and scoring that even Ravel and Stravinski might envy." 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Russell Owen, Byrd expedition reporter, guest speaker; "Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). 8:30.

"The Naval Treaty" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes adventure. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 9.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). On location with a movie company. 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF Chain). Edwin Alger, newspaperman. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). "Topics in Brief," news interpretations. 6:45.

"The Green Internationale" (WEAF—T). James O. McDonald. 7:15.

"How's Business" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Fifteen Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). Political Washington. 8:15.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). Handel's "Largo," "Aloha Oe" and "Prize Song" are features. 8:15.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

Recital

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 1:30.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:05 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:15 Thrift talk.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:25 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Vocal duo.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 String Ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
6:00 Time; weather; dinner music.
6:15 Reinhers and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Sandy MacFarlane and Chimney Swallows; Boston Caledonian Pipe Band.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin" Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 WBZ Players; "The Enemy," Channing Pollock.
9:30 NBC, Rettenberg's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: Wagner's "Lohengrin."
11:00 Time; weather.
11:03 Irving Guyer's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Thunderbolters.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Collegians Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Children's book period.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 Talk, Knute Rockne, coach of Notre Dame.
7:30 CBS, Audrey Marsh, tenor; Larry Murphy, tenor; Henry Burbig; Fred Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
8:30 Bettina Hall, Walter Slezak, Olive Olsen, Broadway musical comedy players.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, "Immigration as It Affects Unemployment," William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat: "Ingomar the Barbarian."
11:00 CBS, Oberlin College Hour: men and women's glee clubs; concert band; Oberlin-Lakeside Orchestra.
12:00 News; weather report.
12:15 a. m.—CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Gloucester Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; time.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 18

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Kahaalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 Boston Musicians' Subscription Fund Concert, Will Dodge, director.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths"; "Why I Am a Presbyterian," Phillip H. Clifford.
3:30 Sketch, Community Players.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman: choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Frances Alda, soprano; orchestra, Josef Pasternack, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
11:00 Trinity Church, Boston.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
3:00 Boston Symphonic Ensemble, Josef Zimbler, director.
3:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
3:30 Caledonian Club concert.
4:00 NBC, Coon and Sanders, piano and vocal.
4:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Musical Crusaders; ensemble; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; "pianologue."
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 NBC, "Northern Lights"; Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Tollefson Trio.
7:00 Radio and Television Institute.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Wardner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; Frank Kent, Lois Moran, Gutzon Borglum, speakers.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 "Little Buster Melodies."
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 "Modern Novelette."
12:30 CBS, Dr. Julius Curtius, from Geneva.
12:45 CBS, H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 CBS, Cathedral Hour: chorus; orchestra.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor: Overture, Secret of Suzanne (Wolf-Ferrari); Symphony in D with Horn Signal (Haydn); Istar, symphonic variations (d'Indy); Fantasia, Kamarinskaya (Glinka); Death and Transfiguration (R. Strauss).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; Adele Vasa, soprano.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnyboners; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Flufferettes Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; Edward Lord, organist; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, "New World Symphony"; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian soloists and balalaikas.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music program; string trio.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Salon Ensemble.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Organ Melodies."
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Phil Napoleon's Band.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Utilities Power & Light Has Record of Rising Efficiency

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 98

The public utility industry is one which grows with the country. Its inherent stability and steady growth are factors which contribute largely to the high esteem evidenced by investment interests in its securities.

Without electrical power, the progress of the nation would be immeasurably retarded. It is a form of available energy the use of which today actually measures civilization's advance.

Those concerns which produce and distribute such a vital essential to modern life are assured a relative permanence few other industries can claim. Of those which have international prominence, Utilities Power & Light Corporation is an outstanding example.

Incorporated in 1915 as the Utilities Development Corporation, a holding company, it took its present name in 1922. It engaged in an expansion program of considerable magnitude, particularly in the last decade, adding one property after another until the assets of the system exceed $437,000,000, and its customers are found in 830 communities in 15 states.

Big English Subsidiary

It controls two substantial Canadian companies, Canada Electric and Moncton Tramways, Electric & Gas Company, serving parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and controls the Greater London & Counties Trust, Ltd., whose British subsidiaries have a monopoly to furnish electricity in parts of England and Scotland, embracing 137 cities and towns.

The territory served includes large manufacturing areas within 100 miles of London, with a population of about 3,000,000, and includes such important cities as Birmingham, Banbury, Reading, Dudley, Stourport and Smethwick. A subsidiary, the Shropshire, Worcestershire & Staffordshire Electric Power Company, alone serves an area of 2500 square miles and has five modern power stations.

The chief American subsidiaries of Utilities Power are Central States Utilities Corporation, a $31,000,000 company controlling large natural gas fields in Oklahoma; Eastern New Jersey Power Company, operating in about 50 communities in New Jersey; the Derby Gas & Electric Corporation, serving gas and electricity in Connecticut; Indianapolis Power & Light Company; Interstate Power Company, operating in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota; Oklahoma, Minnesota and Wisconsin; the Laclede Gas Company, serving without competition the entire city of St. Louis, Mo., and Newport Electric Corporation, which does all the electric light and power business in Newport, Jamestown and Portsmouth, R. I.

Three-quarters of the gross revenues of the company in the last year were derived from the sale of electric energy, while 22 per cent came from gas operations, and the balance from steam heat, electric railway and miscellaneous service.

Revenues also come from eight companies not strictly public utilities, the chief of which are St. Louis Gas & Coke Corporation, Utilities Light & Power Realty Trust, Electric Building Corporation and Utilities Elkhorn Coal Company, the last mentioned owning mines in Kentucky, with a capacity of 10,000 tons a day.

Utilities Power is continuing its steady expansion. Its 1930 program covered expenditures of $60,000,000, part of which went for the new Indianapolis superpower plant of 140,000 kilowatt capacity, and for the completion of the first unit of the 180,000 kilowatt plant on the Raritan River at Sayreville, N. J. Two 10,000,000 cubic-foot gas holders were recently erected at St. Louis for the Laclede Gas Light Company, which has furnished that city with gas for 70 years.

Not long ago Industrial Natural Gas Company and Missouri Natural Gas Company were acquired, and the construction of several hundred miles of pipe lines begun. In addition, some $50,000,000 is being spent for expansion by British subsidiaries in the four-year period ending 1933.

Excellent Earnings Record

As is to be expected of a progressive utility, with an almost exclusively electric and gas service, a wide-awake management and a diversified territory, it has been showing an excellent record of earnings. Gross of $7,630,894 in 1925 jumped to $52,348,686 in 1929, while net income rose from $1,437,472 to $7,617,857. Thus in four years gross rose almost 700 per cent, while net gained 540 per cent. Net for 1929 was almost 1¾ times that of 1928.

Net earnings for 1929 were equal to $46.87 a share of preferred, $4.80 a share of class A, and $1.16 a share on the combined class B and common stocks. This compares with net of $4,496,881 in 1928 or $27.70 a share of preferred, $4.31 a share of class A and $1.86 a share on combined class B and common stocks.

The latest statement of earnings is that for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, showing gross operating revenue of $52,138,414, and net income of $8,007,911, which compares with gross and net in the preceding 12 months of $48,657,573 and $7,013,999, respectively. Earnings were equal to $4.71 a share of A stock and $1.32 on the class B and common stock. Thus gains were made in a depression year when numerous industrial and utility companies were recording declines.

Increasing Efficiency

Illustrative of the increasing efficiency of its operations is the increasing ratio of net to gross shown in the last three years. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1928, the net income available for dividends amounted to 8.4 per cent of gross revenues, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1929, this figure increased to 10.5 per cent of gross, while for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, the percentage of net to gross jumped to 15.3 per cent.

The financial position of the company is strong, with consolidated current assets as of Sept. 30, 1930, exceeding consolidated current liabilities by about $19,800,000, of which nearly $14,000,000 represented cash and call loans.

Funded debt as of the last balance sheet available totaled $180,000,000, of which $50,000,000 represented parent obligations, $14,000,000 due in 1949 and $36,000,000 due in 1959.

Capital consists of 162,534 shares of 7 per cent preferred, 1,459,101 shares of Class A stock, 1,197,879 shares of Class B stock and 1,877,554 common shares. Dividends have been paid on the Class A and B and common stocks since their issuance. The rate on the A stock is $2 a year or 10 per cent in stock. That on the B stock has varied, paying cash or stock, at the present time being 25 cents quarterly or 10 per cent in stock annually, the same rate being paid on the common. Both the B and common stocks were paid 2½ cents extra in cash or its equivalent in stock on Jan. 2, 1931.

The A stock, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, sold as high as 58½ in 1929. The high last year was 45 and the low 19¼. At current levels of about 24 it affords a yield of 8.3 on the cash dividend.

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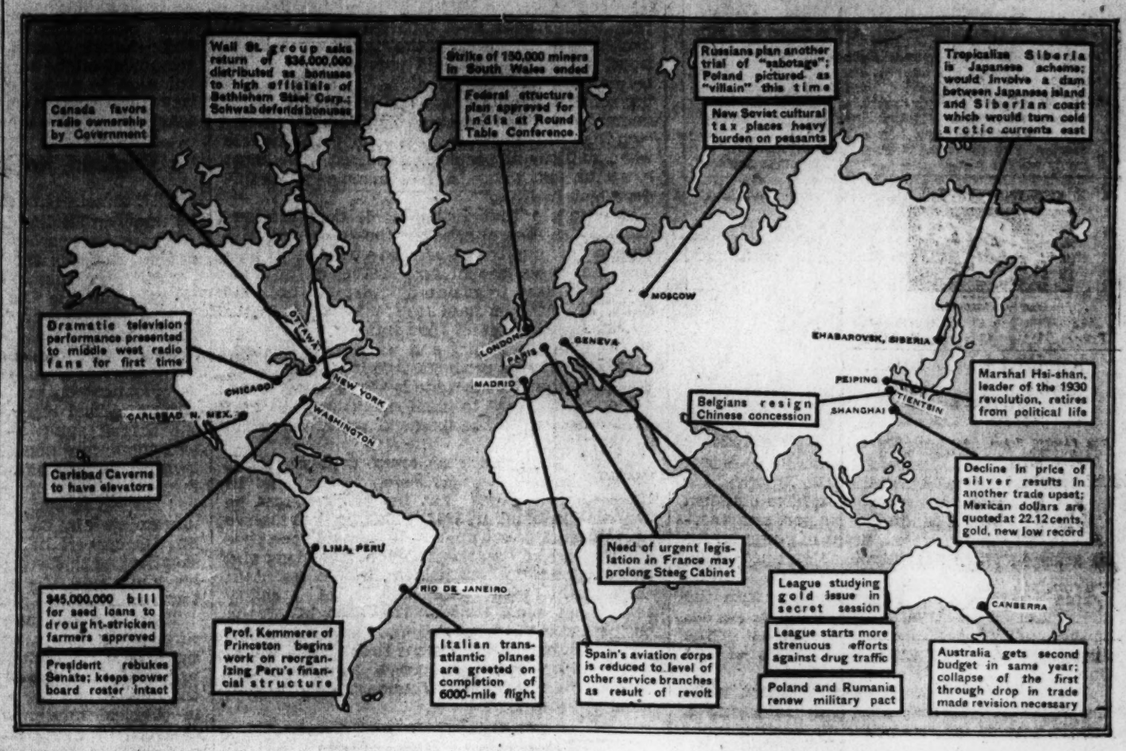
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wall St. group asks return of $34,000,000 distributed as bonuses to high officials of Bethlehem Steel Corp.; Schwab defends bonuses
Strike of 150,000 miners in South Wales ended
Federal structure plan approved for India at Round Table Conference
Russians plan another trial of "sabotage"; Poland pictured as "villain" this time
New Soviet cultural tax places heavy burden on peasants
Tropicalize Siberia is Japanese scheme; would involve a dam between Japanese island and Siberian coast which would turn cold arctic currents east
Canada favors radio ownership by Government
Dramatic television performance presented to middle west radio fans for first time
Carlsbad Caverns to have elevators
$45,000,000 bill for seed loans to drought-stricken farmers approved
President rebukes Senate; keeps power board roster intact
Prof. Kemmerer of Princeton begins work on reorganizing Peru's financial structure
Italian transatlantic planes are greeted on completion of 6000-mile flight
Need of urgent legislation in France may prolong Steeg Cabinet
Spain's aviation corps is reduced to level of other service branches as result of revolt
Belgians resign Chinese concession
Marshal Hsi-shan, leader of the 1930 revolution, retires from political life
Decline in price of silver results in another trade upset; Mexican dollars are quoted at 22.12 cents, gold, new low record
League studying gold issue in secret session
League starts more strenuous efforts against drug traffic
Poland and Rumania renew military pact
Australia gets second budget in same year; collapse of the first through drop in trade made revision necessary
MOSCOW
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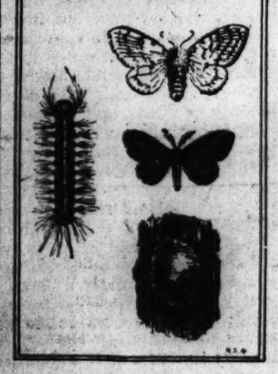
CANBERRA

All Nature



Gypsy Moths

THIS moth was introduced into Massachusetts about 1869, when an amateur naturalist brought specimens from Europe to find out if they could be raised profitably as silkworms. While he was experimenting with them, some of the eggs or caterpillars were blown through an open window. Several years later they were found to have multiplied their numbers, and were busily destroying the foliage of shade and fruit trees, as well as some evergreens.

The inconspicuous coloring of these moths allowed them to become well established without being noticed. As the caterpillars feed chiefly at night, this habit assisted in screening them from observation, although the male moth moves about freely in bright days, in a zigzag manner of flight. He is of an olive brown shade and measures about two inches across his spread wings. The female is somewhat larger, with a heavy body which prevents her flying. She seldom moves from the spot where she developed from a cocoon. Her color is white, with irregular dark markings on the wings.

The eggs are covered with yellow-buff hairs and are placed on buildings, limbs of trees, fallen logs, beneath stones or boards and sometimes along stems of plants near the ground. They exist in this form through the fall, winter and early spring. Fallen leaves, brush and rubbish heaps in their locality should be burned, and it is well to inspect bird houses and other places which might afford shelter for this destructive insect.

Seven hundred to 1000 voracious caterpillars may hatch from one mass of eggs. Molting occurs four or five times before the pupa cases are formed. There are about an inch in length, tapering at the lower end, and are of a dark red-brown color. They remain in that stage nearly two weeks; but the moths exist only about 10 days.

The caterpillars are mottled gray, marked with rows of red and blue dots, and partly covered with yellow and black hairs. They spin a thread of silk and allow themselves to drop by it and are carried by the wind, sometimes for miles. In the daytime they may be found in quantities beneath burlap strips, which have been placed a few feet from the ground on trunks of trees upon which they are feeding.

In Lighter Vein

The Flustered Father

The twins had been brought to be christened.

"What names?" asked the clergyman."

"Steak and Kidney," the father answered.

"Bill!" cried the mother, "it's Kate and Sydney."—*Bystander.*

Both!

Wife to Husband (in hat shop): "You see, this is the hat that I like, but since it is the other that you prefer I will take them both to please you."—*Le Journal* (Paris).

Picked the Best

Girl's Father: "How are your prospects, bright?"

Young Salesman: "Yes, sir. Many of them have been through college."

A Quotation for Today

TO DO all you can in the best way that you can where you are, is to open the way to a better place.—YODER.

The Mail Bag

Bucyrus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Bucyrus is in a valley in the central part of Ohio and is only about 60 miles from the capital, Columbus, which is almost exactly in the center.

Last summer I went to visit one of my correspondents and we had a fine time together. I hope some day I'll meet some more of my Mail Bag friends. I have received pictures from some of them.

My hobby is stamp collecting and I think it is a very interesting study. I am selling magazines for a weekly and monthly magazine company, and I enjoy the work very much. I play the clarinet and have been taking lessons for six months.

My brother and I have a stamp club and all the members are Mail Baggers. I also have many other Mail Bag friends not in the club.

We have a playhouse in our back yard. We use it for our club office in the summer.

If this letter is printed I hope I will hear from more Mail Bag friends. I am nearly 12 years old but I should be glad to write to anyone of any age, especially stamp collectors.

Gordon B.

Uvalde, Texas

Dear Editor:

We live on a farm, and we have two cows, one pig and four goats. The only pet I have is a little kitty. I go to a Christian Science Sunday School and I often go to Wednesday evening service. I read the Monitor every day and often paint the picture on the Home Forum page.

I like the "Diary of Snubs Our Dog," and the editorials. In one of the editorials it says: "Police have found a better way to keep busy than by arresting loiterers. They help them find employment." The Monitor also helps me in my school work and in trying to keep up with the doings of Colonel Lindbergh and Admiral Byrd.

I am twelve years of age and I am going to a grammar school. I am collecting post cards and have started a collection of souvenirs. I should like to hear from someone. Bernice N.

San Fernando, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to you. My first one didn't get in, so I am writing again. We have a wonderful school here and very nice teachers. Instead of giving us dry things to do, they give us interesting things. I had never liked school, but when I came to San Fernando I changed my mind. The teachers are just like sisters and brothers to us and try to teach us in the best way.

I've often had to have current events for school, and I took them from the Monitor. One of my teachers asked me where I got them, and when told her she asked me to show her the Monitor. After she had seen it, she told me she was going to get it.

We have six large buildings and eight small ones. This year we were second in the league for football. We were first for three years and the school got the gold cup which is presented to the school which wins for three years.

I am 14 years old and would like to hear from girls who are interested in school, tennis and other outdoor sports—also reading books. I hope many girls will write to me, for I love to receive and write letters. Marian W.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

We receive the Monitor all the time at home. I like it very much—most of all the Home Forum page and "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." I am almost 15 years old and in my last year of Junior High. I am interested in cooking, dramatics, music and writing.

We haven't any pets, except the wild birds. We have a bird bath in our back yard, and I love to watch them bathe. They splash water all over the sidewalk, then they sit in a near-by tree and dry their feathers in the sun. We have many wild doves. They come and eat the grain that we scatter for them. They are not at all afraid of us. We also have many mocking birds. Some of them fall from the nest when they are babies, so we take care of them until they grow older. On a quiet summer night you can hear them singing very beautifully.

I should like to hear from children in Europe, especially in Rome, because that is what we are studying in history.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Drusilla F.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

On Christmas I received the Monitor combination, sent to me by a friend, and I was very much pleased with it. I do not think that the natural science news that the Monitor contains can be found in any other daily paper, and all the features are the best that I have ever read. I also enjoy the Home Forum page, including the religious articles. Ed. V. M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Glendore P. (12), Philadelphia, Pa.—Exchange postcards. (If you will send in your letter to Janet, we will forward it, Glendore. —Ed.)

Mary Louise F. (12), Cincinnati, O.—Collects stamps. (If you will send in your letter to Eirene, we will forward it, Mary.—Ed.)

Anne M. (13), Scotia, N. Y.—Interested in Girl Scouts' activities.

Mildred H. (12), Torrance, Calif. Interested in horseback riding, tennis and other sports.

Marjory L. (14), London, Ont., Canada.

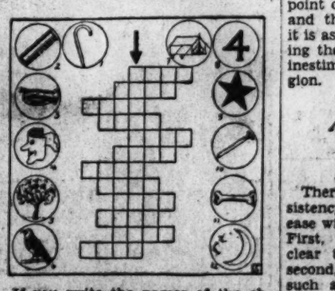
Helen H. (14), Humboldt, Ia.

Boys

Walter L. (12), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Especially from England and Germany.

Max R. (15), Berlin, Germany.

Word Puzzle



If you write the names of the objects in the blank spaces, and start reading down as shown by the arrow, you will be able to spell out the name of something we are reading a great deal about in the news just now.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Subtraction Puzzle:
Bone—B—One
Cane—E—Can
Track—R—Tack
Link—L—Ink
Noise—I—Nose
Pine—N—Pie

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Their Brothers' Need

Portland, Ore.

IN THE mechanical department of the Union Station it was decided that 26 men should be eliminated through some cause or other relating to lack of work or cutting down expenses.

The 150 men who were to retain their jobs learned of the decision, held a meeting and as a result notified their employers they had agreed to give up 600 days a month, four days by each man, in order that the 26 might continue to work. The offer was accepted by all concerned.

The men who gave up their days that others might not be out of work entirely, figured that $1 today buys what it took $1.20 to buy a few months ago and that in reality they will be able to buy just as much and work one day less each week.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

André Tardieu (ahn'-dray' tahr'-d'tuh')—equal stress on each syllable), former Premier of France, whose Cabinet recently resigned, following defeat in the Senate, due largely to the financial policy.

Jules Théodore Steeg (steh), who succeeded M. Tardieu as Premier of France. Having been Governor-General of Algeria, M. Steeg retained the portfolio of Minister of Colonies.

André Maurois (mo'-rwah'—equal stress on each syllable), internationally known French writer, who is visiting the United States.

William R. Inge (ing—rhymes with sing), noted "gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, London, who has renewed his challenge to moderns to produce such great men as did the Victorian period.

Hokkaido (hok'-ki-doh), Japanese island, which with the eastern coast of Russian Siberia, may be "semitropicalized," if a Japanese proposition to the Soviet Government is accepted. Coöperation of the two Governments in building a dam between the nearest point of Saghalien Island (Japanese) and the mainland (Russian) would, it is asserted, have the effect of turning the arctic current eastward, with inestimable benefits to the whole region.

A Word a Day

Opaque

There are three degrees of consistency of matter measured by the ease with which light passes through: First, that which is transparent, so clear that one can see through it; second, that which is translucent, such as frosted glass, which allows light to pass through, but cannot be seen through; and third, that which is opaque, so clouded that it is neither transparent nor translucent.

Our word "opaque" was taken bodily from the French *opaque*, "obscure," which reaches back to the Latin *opacus*, "shady."

O-paque' is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled o-pake', in which the *o* is as in *obey*, *a* as in *late*. The noun o-pac'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable; sound *o* as in *obey*, *a* short as in *hat*, *c* as *s*, *i* as in *it*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"The solid body was opaque."

Note: First choices in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Tariff on Oil?

AGAIN the demand for an oil tariff reaches Washington. Members of the Independent Oil Producers' Association of America, led by Wirt Franklin, are reported to have obtained at a meeting in the capital the support of numerous senators and representatives in Congress for an emergency tariff on petroleum and petroleum products.

This proposal is directly connected with the question of oil conservation; indeed, it grows out of the application of limits to production in the midcontinent and Pacific coast fields of the United States.

At first it may seem inconsistent that while Mr. Franklin and his associates are asking a duty to keep oil out and prices up, another independent producer and refiner, H. H. Champlin, challenging in a federal court the proration law of Oklahoma, is quoted as declaring the restrictions on new wells have kept the price of crude petroleum in excess of its actual value considering the available supply.

Actually, these apparently opposite pleas indicate that the independent oil men are simply attacking both horns of the dilemma in which they find themselves placed. Last year, while their wells in many states were being shut in under proration orders, the importations of petroleum—translated into terms of refined gasoline—increased more than 12 per cent and were equivalent in the first ten months of 1930 to approximately 38,000,000 barrels of gasoline, or about one-tenth of the requirement of the domestic market. Most of this was shipped from Venezuela and a few other Latin-American countries by a few large companies and has had a marked effect on price.

Now the independent producers in the United States have their financial obligations to meet, and in order to meet them they must either take enough oil out of the ground at a low price or else get a better price for what they are permitted to take out. From their point of view, if there is to be conservation there must be a tariff; or, if there is no tariff, there can be no conservation—at least not without the ruin of the small producer and the assimilation of his holdings by the more highly capitalized companies which can afford to carry them until they become profitable.

There can be little doubt that reasonable conservation of the nation's oil resources is the preferable alternative, even coupled with the prospect of an oil tariff and slightly higher prices for gasoline. The nation generally can afford to share the cost of orderliness in the development of its natural resources. The fact that motorists in many states pay uncomplainingly a tax on gasoline which adds approximately one-third to the price of the commodity does not seem to indicate that consumers are being burdened.

It would be highly unfortunate if certain larger oil companies, by a rather unseeing desire to profit from the present situation, should place the conservation movement in a bad light. The displeasure of the independent producers is already vocal, and when so responsible a financier as Henry L. Doherty makes the charge in an advertisement that the larger and stronger companies have thwarted stabilization because they wished to profit from the distress of the industry, a considerable section of the public will give ear.

The larger oil companies can hardly expect to continue to push both ways, pressing down the price with importations and pressing back the production with proration. Perhaps the refusal to apply a duty has not been due so much to the wishes of these companies as to the opposition of those who dislike all imposts. The independents are reported lately to have formulated an alternative proposal for an embargo to limit crude oil imports to 20 per cent of the 1928 volume and to exclude refined oil products. However valid may be the general objections to trade barriers, whether tariffs or embargoes, the petroleum industry seems to constitute an exceptional case and to have as strong a claim as any other in the United States for some form of protection.

Dividends to Check Unemployment

MUST business have its periods of depression? There are many who are answering this question with constructive efforts to put prosperity on a permanent basis. One such effort is that made by William F. O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, O. This organization, having met all regular dividend requirements for 1930, declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent on its common stock. This amount, however, is only half what might have been declared. The other half, Mr. O'Neil stated, will be set aside as a reserve fund to be used during 1931 for the welfare of his company's employees.

The fund will be used to finance out-of-season sales, and also to provide money for loans to employees in regular departments who may be laid off temporarily. The plan for financing sales during months ordinarily dull is expected to equalize in some degree the seasonal trends of the company's business.

"Dividends for workers as well as for stockholders" is the idea behind this move. And it is an idea gaining adherents among industrial leaders, many of whom look upon it not as philanthropy, but as a good business proposition. Most of the world has been witnessing a period of drastic readjustment in business, with unemployment figures placed between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 for the United States alone. In this same period there have been reported some unprecedented cash surpluses in the hands of corporations, and larger dividend payments than ever before. The workingman can hardly escape drawing some rather upsetting conclusions from this anomaly, nor can he easily suppress the suspicion that with huge amounts of money lying idle when millions of people are in need there must be a kink somewhere in the economic system under which he lives.

To suppose that industrial leaders are unaware of the moral effect of the trade recession upon a vast number of persons would be to suppose that these leaders were lacking in the foresight necessary to maintain order in the relations of business and the masses. Industry already has had proof that its own success depends upon the ability and willingness of wage earners to buy its products. And it is recognizing gradually that its keystone is wise management, not only in regard to plant operations but also with reference to the financial welfare of wage earners.

It has been said that every depression has brought with it a great lesson to business. In 1921 the lesson was that inventories must be kept well in hand. In 1931 it may be that reserve funds should be set up, not only to tide the productive end of business through recessions and pay dividends to stockholders, but to maintain employment with some degree of stability throughout such periods. The thought of the business world is more and more tending toward the belief that effective steps to maintain wages and therefore purchasing power at more nearly normal levels would do as much as anything to stabilize prosperity.

Franklin: 1706—1931

AMERICA, in its youthful days as a colony, had frequent reason to lament the superior attitude adopted by Europeans toward visitors from the New World who chanced to have business in their midst. But one at least of its distinguished citizens had little ground for complaint in this regard. There was nothing of superiority when Mirabeau, speaking before the French National Assembly, called Benjamin Franklin "the genius that freed America and poured a flood of light over Europe," or when Lord Brougham styled the great American "one of the most remarkable men of our times, as a politician, or of any age, as a philosopher . . . and one who stands alone in combining together these two characters."

Nor can it be said that these eulogies, typical of many at the time, were brought about by the American's capitulation to European ways during his long residence abroad. For Franklin, son of a poor tallow chandler, was of genuine homespun origins. He had had only a year or two of schooling. He had signalized his first appearance in Philadelphia's streets in search of work by munching bread from a loaf under his arm as he walked.

It would have required more than the fifteen years spent in England and the ten in France in his country's service to deprive him of that incurably independent outlook that proclaimed him the true democrat wherever he might be, even though he was on equally intimate terms with Washington, Jefferson and Adams, Chatham and Burke, Turgot, Lafayette, Voltaire and indeed most of the leading luminaries of the day.

It would be useless to attempt to account for the genius who now, on his two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, probably holds a more intimate and influential place in the hearts of Americans than any other of the nation's great builders. Nevertheless, it is clear that Franklin's development was facilitated by the fact—too frequently forgotten—that in some fields American culture of the eighteenth century had attained a degree of ripeness and balance that had scarcely been known before or since. Blending Europe's classical culture of that day with the free, self-reliant outlook of the New World, it had acquired a breadth and humanity that the present age, with its conflicting aims and ideals, has found difficult to emulate.

No narrow conception of specialized interests hindered Franklin. His interests were bounded only by humanity. With characteristic alertness and curiosity, he attacked every problem, whether of natural science, mechanics, art, philosophy or politics, that came his way—reading everything, till the one-time Yankee typesetter found himself compared with Archimedes, Leibnitz, Newton, Voltaire and the greatest thinkers of all time.

Yet not all his boundless knowledge and amazing inventiveness or his political acumen would have constituted him so remarkable a world figure were it not for that wondrously warm and human personality that made him as loved by kings and courtiers as by the humblest artisans who one and all knew him as a friend of humankind.

Sport Passes Cum Laude

ATHLETES of Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., by achieving high academic distinction in recent examinations, have but dotted the i's and crossed the t's of the now generally accepted proposition that between scholarship and sport there exists no necessary antagonism. The old belief that he who distinguishes himself in the one must be a failure in the other has proved unable to stand up to the facts, and with its passing has gone a great deal of the feeling, which in England used to be quite common, that the western system of education encourages students to attach altogether too much importance to organized games.

Until recently there existed a sharp divergence of opinion as to the value of games between Britain and America on the one hand and continental Europe on the other. The slight hold which athletics have had upon Europe in the past is seen in the fact that after the cessation of the Olympic Games in A. D. 393 athletics entirely disappeared from the European scene for 1500 years. Their revival in Britain in the nineteenth century, their speedy success in America, and the importance attached to them in the educational system of the English-speaking peoples, led foreign observers to conclude that the attitude fostered by this type of education was essentially immature and frivolous.

The recent outburst of sporting enthusiasm on the Continent, with the success of the restored Olympic Games, drawing competitors from all the countries of Europe, is therefore one of the most interesting of post-war developments; for it shows that Europe is throwing aside its age-long convictions and coming over to the Anglo-American view that athletics, in their development of the team spirit, have a useful contribution to make to education without in any way impairing more definitely academic and scholastic achievements.

England No Longer Unmusical

THE announcement of the definite establishment in England of a permanent opera company, supported by three such powerful organizations as the British Broadcasting Corporation, Sir Thomas Beecham's Imperial Opera League, and the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, and subsidized by the state to the tune of £17,500 a year, removes the last vestige of justification from the commonly heard taunt that England is an unmusical country.

Permanent opera alone, it is true, is no proof of any radical change of heart on the part of the British public in its hitherto rather aloof attitude toward music. But it was, in fact, instrumental music that stole a march on opera in that respect. Indeed, London during the last few years has reveled in symphonic music, and the vogue now enjoyed by Bach, Beethoven and Wagner in English concert halls should convince the most skeptical as to the genuineness of this remarkable change in the attitude of a whole people toward one of the greatest arts.

There is a still more interesting aspect of this reversion to music, which is of more than local significance. It is the important and, indeed, the principal, part played by the B. B. C. in laying the foundations for a revival of general interest in classical music. Wireless has recently been attacked by many famous musicians in Europe and America for making "canned" music popular. It has been argued by these critics of the imperfections of wireless transmission that the majority of listeners are content to accept the shadow of music for the substance, and that a great number of listeners are even encouraged to believe that music over the wireless is as good as the same music in the concert hall.

In England, however, the popularity of artificial music has not emptied the concert halls, but has, on the contrary, helped to fill them, for when a certain work has kindled the enthusiasm of the listener the desire is born in him to hear the music in the natural conditions of the concert hall.

But, it may be well objected, whatever the future of orchestral music in Britain, has not the revival of opera come just a little too late? It must be admitted that opera recently has been passing under a cloud. But, apart from the fact that with all its faults, and it has many, opera still deserves to be saved for the amount of great music that it contains, it is difficult to see why new composers should not succeed in creating a type of opera that is more in consonance with modern ideas. That such a composer may be an Englishman is a lively possibility in view of the present renaissance of music in England.

Over the Hills and Far Away

DEVOTEES of skiing, snowshoeing, skating or tobogganing taste the joy to be had out-of-doors on a crisp winter day. There is another winter sport not so well known, perhaps, or so widely indulged in, but equally enjoyable.

A fresh snow has fallen. The day dawns clear and bright, and the sun shining on the whitened fields makes them sparkle like diamonds. Take a walk in the woods. You may not see much wild life itself, perhaps a chickadee or two; you may start a rabbit or flush a grouse. But all about you there will be evidences of the alert creatures of wood and field.

Here tiny tracks show where a mouse has ventured forth, or larger ones where a red or a gray squirrel has scampered about. Two large imprints, parallel to each other, with two smaller ones slightly in advance, indicate where Br'er Rabbit has hopped, and gnawed bark of birches just above the snow line shows where he has stopped for breakfast. As Mr. Rabbit squatted to think about whatever rabbits ponder on a bright morning, the heat of his body warmed the snow, but around the edges it froze, and when he started again on his way he left a few tiny hairs to mark the place of his dalliance.

Here dainty tracks, three in front and one smaller just behind, tell how a grouse has walked this way, and the dent in the snow shows where the bird hopped up into a laurel bush to pluck a few buds for his meal. There a skunk has ventured the night before, the snow brushed now and then between the footprints of his paws by his low-hung body. Those pendulous pods looking at first glance like rolled leaves hanging to a wild cherry tree are cocoons of the polyphemus moth.

All about one are stories of the denizens of the woods. One needs, to read them, but two sharp eyes and a pair of sturdy legs, and then, in front of a pile of blazing oak logs on the wide hearth, one can sit and ponder in sweet reverie. One has read a good book from the library of nature.

Editorial Notes

An Associated Press dispatch from Pasadena, Calif., telling about Professor Einstein's second lesson in astronomy, closes thus: ". . . it was explained that this whole gigantic galaxy, of which 3,000,000,000 of our years amount to but twelve days, is merely one of 30,000,000 such galactic systems astronomers say exist. After such a lesson, Einstein prepared for a dinner, tonight, with Charley Chaplin, in Hollywood." Was he experimenting in literally going from the sublime to the ridiculous?

A device has been invented that utilizes an invisible ray to open a door. A waiter laden with a heavy tray approaches and bumping into the ray opens a switch, whereat the door swings on its hinges. That is going one better than the "open Sesame" password of the Arabian Nights.

One reason why visitors have enjoyed recent exhibits of new motorcars probably is that they agree with the manufacturer who said good times and good automobiles go together.

Mysterious Macedonia

By R. H. MARKHAM

PETRICH, BULGARIAN MACEDONIA

THE most mysterious, imperious, imponderable atmosphere that broods over any part of Europe is that of Macedonia. It casts a strange, transforming spell over all that it touches. It hovers over broad stretches of high, barren mountains, swirls in the waters of long, lonely rivers, loitering over plains or rushing through deep, narrow gorges, and abides in the hearts of more than 2,000,000 reticent, cautious, hard-working people.

Macedonia is something not rigidly defined. Its heart is in the south central part of the Balkan Peninsula, but what two persons would agree as to how far its peripheries extend? It is washed by at least one sea, the Ægean; it has one fine port, Saloniki or Thessalonica, one of the most beautiful lakes in eastern Europe, half a dozen fairly large cities, some fruitful plains, vast, dreary, rocky expanses, some fine forests and a few remarkable mineral baths. It is situated in Bulgaria, Greece, Jugoslavia and Albania.

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And by whom is it inhabited? If you ask the people who live there they will say Macedonians. But is the Macedonian a Serb, or a Bulgarian, or an Albanian, or a Greek, or a Rumanian, or a Jew, or a gypsy?

If you should go to Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, you would find hundreds of the most loyal Rumanians there who call themselves Macedonians and take pride in the name. They have come, they declare, from the heart of Macedonia, of which their forefathers, the ancient Romans, were once the lords and masters.

If you should go to Tirana, the capital of Albania, you would meet thousands of the most stalwart and patriotic Albanians, who would tell you they are Macedonians, the children of the original Balkan race which dominated the whole western part of the Balkan Peninsula before it was invaded by Greeks and Romans and Slavs.

And if you should go to Athens, again you would find multitudes of the purest Greeks from Macedonia, who with great animation would tell you that that land was the classical home of Greek glory, the birthplace of the famous Philip the Macedonian, and his more illustrious son, Alexander the Great, an unquestionable Greek heritage from time immemorial.

And if you should go to Belgrade you would find Macedonian professors and merchants and ministers of state who would sing you old Macedonian songs that every Serbian child knows, of the glorious Serbian epoch of five centuries ago when Macedonia was the home and the capital of the greatest king in Serbian history, who left the land as an inalienable patrimony to Serbia or Jugoslavia.

And in Sofia you would find that more than two-fifths of the population are Macedonians. Bankers, scholars, editors, national representatives, a prime minister, army officers and many storekeepers are from Macedonia. They are organized in scores of societies and they tell all visitors to Bulgaria that most of the inhabitants of Macedonia are Bulgarians by nationality, that it is the cradle of the Bulgarian spirit, the source of the Bulgarian spiritual and intellectual renaissance, the fortress of old Bulgarian kings and a preëminently Bulgarian land.

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There are half a dozen large Macedonian colonies in the United States; thousands of splendid citizens in Canada are Macedonians; it is with Macedonians that the Rumanians have colonized southern Dobrudja, and you will find groups of them in most South American lands.

Macedonia is the most confusing tangle in the skein of Europe's history. The amalgamating fires of the centuries have never been able to fuse the different racial groups and traditions of this land. Alexander left something Greek in it which has always remained. Paul came and left Christianity, which has endured through every sort of persecution. The Romans left a dialect of their language in the Macedonian mountains and no invasion of conquerors has been able to exterminate or assimilate it.

Thousands of people in Macedonia still speak a language similar to that used here before the Parthenon was raised or Troy fell. The Turks established Muhammadanism in Macedonia, and five times daily the call to prayer echoes from many minarets. The Slavs settled in these valleys more than a millennium ago and they still dominate the country. These elements have never been dissolved or mingled in the river of time.

So, of course, Macedonia is a land of fear, caution and suspicion. It has been a country of extreme racial individualism. Each nationality has relied on its own resources. A large creative, all-embracing social atmosphere has never existed. Racial groups have been rivals and potential enemies rather than partners.

There was no security until a few years ago. Good roads were nonexistent. Laws were not enforced. The Turkish administration was poor. Justice and fair play were ideals of which the Macedonian peasants dared not dream. Each community had to be a law unto itself. The windows were all barred. People arose and retired early. Money was put into stockings or buried kettles, and not into banks, for no one had faith in society.

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Life was simple, meager, puritanical, rigorous. There were almost no papers, not many books and a poor postal system. The news was whispered about the fireplaces of coffee houses and told on market days when people gathered to sell their produce. Rumors rapidly grew into legends and each group related awful things of every other group. Dark towns, barred windows, abominable roads, crooked streets, vast formidable mountains, yawning gorges, all tended to give wings to evil reports, so that Macedonia became a land of antagonisms.

Yet it must not be believed that rough mountain life, dingy, stuffy houses, simple habits and isolation from the outside world robbed the Macedonians of excellent human qualities. On the contrary, this struggle for existence and racial individualism has made of them one of the most vigorous, enterprising, self-reliant, persistent peoples in southeast Europe. Wherever they go, they push ahead. When they settle in foreign lands they occupy high places. They are an unusually promising people.

And the supreme task of the present moment is to bring them order and security so that they may develop in peace. When the Turk was driven from Macedonia eighteen years ago a hopeful new chapter began. But Macedonia was divided among four neighboring states, and they have cherished old enmities.

Now they are trying to dissipate old suspicions, mollify age-old enmities and coöperate. They recently met at a conference in Athens in order to work out a method of coöperation. Some of the Balkan leaders want to make it possible for the Macedonians of whatever nationality to live as human beings ought to. Some Balkan statesmen are trying, if not to untangle the crossed threads of Macedonian history, at least to relieve the strain and tension.

It is, of course, a difficult task. Where roads are poor, bridges down, people destitute, villages meager and isolated, and grim mountain ranges shut out views and intercourse, it is hard to change that which has existed for millenniums. The Macedonian problem abides. It is a bad section of the way on Europe's highway to peace, and the engineers of a better future for humanity must give it special attention.

Notes From Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, MEX.

MEXICO CITY has two kinds of "altitude." One is the legitimate geographical height of close to 8000 feet upon which the capital is built. Located in the tropics, this altitude counteracts the generally expected warm temperature for which visitors prepare when they start on a trip to Mexico City, and keeps the thermometer at a moderate level. The other "altitude" is metaphorical. Residents of Mexico City are inclined to blame all their misfortunes on the "altitude." If you feel not quite yourself, it isn't because you got out of the wrong side of the bed; it is the altitude. The altitude "affects" commerce, business and everybody's general well-being in Mexico. It is the official alibi for revolutions and evolutions, governmental or personal. The altitude is a much harassed subject. Residents, indeed, find it a most handy excuse for belated appointments and a drop on the stock market. Moreover it is entirely uncomplaining.

It's All Due to the "Altitude"

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There is a national theater in Mexico City that when completed will vie in grandeur with any similar show house anywhere in the world. Construction on it began before 1910, in the latter part of the "dictatorship" of Mexico's thirty-year-term President, Porfirio Diaz. Subsequent revolutions, their costs to the various governments, and other causes which would take too long to enumerate, prevented completion of the theater that occupies an entire city block. The building is of white marble construction and has a glass curtain built of more than 200 sections, each section scaled together with hundreds of small bits of colored glass that cost $500,000. The curtain depicts the valley of Mexico with its two snow-capped volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, in the distance, ever the towering watchman of the ancient Tenochtitlan, as Mexico City was known to the Aztecs. During the Administration of Provisional President Portes Gil, work began in earnest to complete the theater that is three-fourths constructed. The Public Works Department of the Ortiz Rubio Administration shows every desire to terminate the work and is in the gradual process of doing so.

National Theater Being Completed

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Mexico City needs hotels probably more than any city in the world with a population of 1,000,000. As compared to the population and the visiting element, there are no hotels in Mexico City. But the influx of Americans during the last few months has served to bring the issue to the front. Both the Government and the transportation companies realize the situation and indications point that proper housing conditions will be arranged for the future. The National Tourist Bureau, in a manner somewhat characteristic of Mexico and Mexicans wherein lack of foresight is often observed, started a widespread campaign to attract American tourists. The campaign was successful in bringing the visitors who found that they had to live in Pullman cars during their stay. Not every American is used to a private railway car. The result served to waken all interests here to the necessities of good hotels. Millions that tourists might bring to Mexico, as they have to other countries, could be seen dwindling to thousands. The hotels are now promised.

Visitors, Yes; But No Hotels!

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The wily Scot has finally penetrated the temperamental Latin. Golf did the trick. It took thirty years for golf to become popular in Mexico. Its penetrating qualities worked slowly upon the Mexicans, who prefer as a general rule sport of more spectacular nature. Now, however, President Ortiz Rubio plays golf, and so do Gen. Joaquin Amaro, Secretary of War and the Navy, and other members of the Cabinet. Furthermore, within the last several months such an increase of Mexicans has been seen on local links, previously only favored by American and British residents, that the Tom Thumb miniature course has become a fixture and plans for the building of the first municipal course have been submitted to the city government.

Golf Popular After 30 Years

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Municipal authorities, in the city, have started a campaign to rid the streets of beggars. A concentration camp for those who live off public charity has been arranged, and police officers have been instructed to gather in the nets all those who still insist on seeking alms instead of submitting to official benevolence. The removal of beggars from the city will most certainly please residents and visitors alike. Beggars have been, for many years, an ugly sight in town. They appear everywhere. In public parks, in restaurants, even inside the churches. Municipal authorities have the purpose of converting their concentration camp into an industrial school where they will be taught ways and means to earn a living by work.

Drive Started Against Beggars

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Mexican living rooms, generally speaking, are not used for living. They are not, as in the United States, the heart of the home. Closed most of the time, their doors open only occasionally, to receive distinguished visitors, and when the guests depart they become forbidden chambers where members of the family venture very seldom, except for sweeping and dusting

Of late, however, there is a tendency to make the living room livable. This is due to the fact that American influence is being felt even in furniture styles. Furniture houses are beginning to display comfortable sofas and padded chairs, and the time is not distant, perhaps, when the golden relics that still ornament living rooms in the Mexican home, will vanish forever.

Living Rooms Being Opened Up